The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

The Evangelical Alliance.

Letter From Hon. Felix R. Brunot—A Gross Misstatement Corrected.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Upon my return home yesterday, your issue of the 11th inst. was handed to me, and my attention called to an editorial in which you express kindly regret for my "allusion to the supposed bearing of our National Constitution on religious freedom, at the Evangelical Alliance." You said "it was ill-timed, and not in harmony with the spirit of the occasion"—and that "the disclaimers of Rev. Mr. *Robinson* and Bishop Simpson served, in a measure, to rectify the error made." You also gave a synopsis of the supposed disclaimer.

Greatly surprised at this, I sought out the telegraphic reports to find upon what your censure was based. In the report of the preceding day, it appears that "Mr. Brunot" was therein made to say "that the Constitution of the United States is one appropriate for all sects and creeds—even Mohammedan. Therefore, he blushed for it. He believed in close unity of the Church with the State."

In view of all this, I may reasonably ask place in your columns for a statement of the facts in the case, even if it should seem a little too long.

The practice in the Alliance meetings was to give all the time necessary each day to the papers or addresses provided for in the programme, and if any time remained, to occupy it with five-minute speeches in discussion of the subjects as presented in the papers.

The programme subject on Thursday was CHRISTIANITY AND CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

Among the papers read in Association Hall, were: THE CHURCH AND THE NATION, by Rev. W. H. Freemantle, London. THE CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED STATES IN RELATION TO RELIGION, by ex President Thos. D. Woolsey, D. D., LL. D., of New Haven, Conn., and LEGISLATION ON MORAL QUESTIONS, by James Girdlestone, Esq., London.

Ex President Woolsey, did not seem to me to do full justice to the many christian features of our Government, and to consider their supposed fewness as a merit, and indicating the harmony of the Government in that respect with the Constitution. He said so far as the Constitution of the United States is concerned, it contains nothing which would prevent it uf:om being equally suitable for a Mohammedan or a Christian nation.

Believing our Government and Institutions to be eminently Christian, and the Constitution to be as preeminently unchristian, and that it is better, wiser, instead of trying to harmonize a Christian nation with a Godless Constitution, to harmonize by a proper amendment the Godless Constitution to the requirements of our Christian nation, I concluded to take a part in the discussion.

During the recess I met the Rev. T. P. Stevenson, of Philadelphia, and, knowing his perfect accordance with my own views, and his ability to present them better than I could do it, urged him to speak, and agreed, with the consent of the committee, to introduce him.

What I said in doing this was, in brief, as nearly as I can report myself, as follows:

"I had listened since the beginning of the Alliance meetings, with amusement and delight, at the variety and ability of the addresses presented, and with the instruction conveyed. It could not be expected that the productions of so many minds, from so many lands, would in all things agree—but that it was equally a subject of surprise and congratulation that there was so general an agreement upon all essential points. In such an assemblage it could not but be that every one would coincide in all the opinions of every other. Nor was it to be supposed a duty of each, in every case of difference, to express his dissent. Yet there were sometimes occasions when silence would be inexcusable. This seemed to be my case. I had the honor to preside over an association which some of the secular newspapers—and, I was sorry to say, some of the religious papers—derisively called "The God in the Constitution party." I slightly esteemed so honorable a position among men whose object was to honor God. And when our respected and distinguished President, in his able paper read this morning, declared that so far as religion is concerned, the Constitution of the United States would suit equally as well for a Mohammedan as for our Christian nation, I blushed for the Constitution. I would have a Christian nation recognize God in its fundamental law. It seemed to me that fealty to my Divine Master impelled me to take a part in this discussion, and I thought I would do so; but finding a gentleman present who could more ably present the subject, it seemed best for me to give him my time." I then introduced Rev. T. P. Stevenson, of Philadelphia.

Mr. Stevenson (not Robinson, as the telegraph and editorial have it) delivered an able and effective address, entirely in harmony with my own views, and was followed by two other gentlemen whose names I did not know.

Bishop Simpson closed the discussion with one of his always beautiful speeches—censuring no one, leaving all—and his passing remark to which you allude—that we were not there to make a Constitution for the United States or England—was in accordance with the facts and the sentiments of us all. It neither reflected upon the Committee who put the subject of "Christianity and Civil Government" on the programme, nor honored President Woolsey who read the paper on "Constitution and Government of the United States as related to Religion," or any of the speakers who discussed it.

I think you will judge from this statement that my "allusion" was neither "ill timed" nor "out of place." On the contrary, I should hardly have written so long a letter, and so personal to myself, on account of any mere difference in opinions, and have only thus trespassed upon your columns to relieve myself of the imputation of having done a thing of discredit to the Pittsburgh branch of the Evangelical Alliance which I had the honor in part to represent.

I am informed by a friend, that one or more of the city papers have been severe and somewhat personal, in denouncing me for the supposed expression of opinions in favor of a "union of Church and State." I have not seen any of the articles alluded to, but if my friend has rightly given their drift, I am free to say, that if I held the opinions charged, I would deserve some of their condemnation.

The words "Union of Church and State" have a definite meaning, illustrated by the relations between the Church and the State in nearly every country in the old world. I am not now, never was, and, I hope, never will be, in favor of the union of Church and State. I never said I was in favor of the union of Church and State.

Respectfully,
FELIX R. BRUNOT.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 16, 1873.

THE STORY OF A KILLING.

How One Boy Accidentally Shot Another.

Tom Kissinger, the lad who shot another boy named Walter Kissinger, on Saturday afternoon, while out chestnuting near Reading, has come home and given himself up. His makes a statement that shows the occurrence must have been purely accidental and different from what was heretofore stated, and which showed it to have been a cold blooded murder. "One could hardly believe that a boy of fourteen could have so much malice in his heart. The following is his statement, as given to Lieut. Lutz, of Reading, which we find in the *Miners' Journal:*

"It was about 5 o'clock when I came home yesterday afternoon, tired, footsore and hungry. I went on single, took off my shoes and laid down on my bed. My father and mother were about at a funeral. In a short time a lady who is at the house came home, and then it was that my presence was first known. Then a neighbor came." Kissinger looked sad and haggard; and as he sat upon his bed, he told the following story: "We went into the country on Saturday, and were shooting at a mark with a pistol. Walter, the one that was shot, came along and looked at us shoot. We fence mouse" small red squirrel, cams running along on the rail, and I hurriedly called Ohl's attention. Just then Wallace was asking Ohl for some caps, and as I called, Ohl became excited, and the first thing I knew, the pistol went off and Wallace dropped down dead. I could have cried for him. I picked him up in my arms and wanted to carry him home, but was persuaded not to do so. I then offered young Lush five cents to go and tell Wallace's mother. Ohl was so bewildered as to obj ct also to this. Ohl then said we'd have to leave town. Young Lush wanted to go with us, but we did not. Lush him along. I laid down the dead body on the ground, and folded the arm across the breast. I tried to close the eye-lids, but they wouldn't stay shut. Lush ran away very much scared, and we trampled off for Wernersville. I would never have gone away if I had not been coaxed. I wanted to tell the whole truth about it and be done with it, but Ohl would not allow it. We got as far as Wernersville and then I said I would go no further. I came back and left my partner there. The shooting was all an accident, as we had nothing against Wallace and Ohl didn't know him."

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 7:30 P. M., Oct. 17, 1873.

Probabilities for To-day.

The storm in Minnesota will move eastward over the lakes.

For Saturday throughout the Gulf and South Atlantic States, southwest winds, with cloudy and possibly rain.

For the Middle and Eastern States, Ohio valley and lower lake region, easterly winds, threatening and rainy weather.

For Lake Superior, northeast winds.

For Lake Michigan, southeast, veering to southwest winds, with cloud and rain.

Cautionary Signals
continue at Duluth, Marquette and Escanabria, and are ordered for Milwaukee, Chicago, Grand Haven, Alpena, Detroit and Toledo.

A LEARNED gentleman says that the muskeetoes are sent by Providence to preserve us from the effects of malaria; that musketo nets, and such like contrivances, are a selfish trick to cheat the little creatures from their well earned subsistence. Maly, the philosopher, would hesitate a moment before clapping his hands on one of those little "blessings."

THE ELECTIONS.

Pennsylvania.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BUTLER, October 17.—The following is the official vote of Butler county: For Assembly.—McKee, 2,426; Campbell, 2,030; Cross, 2,672, Allison, 2,556; Lusk, 2,563; Cheeney, 2,135; Archer, 2,172; Barnett, 2,088. J. H. N.

WEST CHESTER, Pa., October 17.—The Fifth Senatorial District gives Cooper about 800 majority. In Delaware he has 560, while 31 districts of Chester county give him 331 majority. The remaining districts gave Hartranft 1,200.

HUNTINGDON, October 17.—The Republicans have carried Huntingdon county, electing the whole Republican ticket against a combination of the Democrats, bolting Republicans, and extreme temperance men. Mackey gains over 200 on the Hartranft vote. Borchinell, for the Legislature, has from 350 to 400 majority. Irwin, for the Senate, exceeds this, and may reach 650.

CLEARFIELD, October 17.—The fight between different factions of the Democratic party in this county has resulted in the defeat of the Democratic ticket, with the exception of Ross McPherson, candidate for Sheriff. The county will give less than 800 for Ludlow. Among the candidates elected is Thomas Jefferson Boyer, for Assembly.

MEADVILLE, October 17.—Hon. George K. Anderson is elected Senator by a small majority.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., October 17.—The election returns as yet are of a very unsatisfactory character, and it is impossible to state definitely who will be the next Governor. The Democratic State Committee, from their returns received from eighty-two counties, official and guesses from other counties, now claim Allen's election by 869 majority. There is considerable doubt as to the balance of the State ticket. The Republicans do not give up the ship as yet, and claim that nothing but full official returns can definitely decide the question as to who is elected.

Iowa.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA, October 17.—The Republican State Central Committee say in sixty-six counties heard from Gov. Carpenter has a majority of 17,600 over Vale, leaving a net majority for Carpenter of 12,418. In the same counties last year Grant had a majority of 43,000. The counties yet to be heard from will undoubtedly increase Carpenter's majority not less than 6,000, making the total majority 18,000, the heavy granger and Democratic counties being all in.

Indiana.

LOUISVILLE, October 17.—Slaughter, the Republican candidate for Judge in the Third Judicial District of Indiana, composed of Jackson, Washington and Harrison counties, is elected by forty-nine majority over Emerson.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A Castle Burned.

LONDON, October 17. Ardvereker Castle, formerly the residence of the Duke of Abercorn, has been burned. Many works of art, including many sketchings by Lndseer, were lost.

Agreement Between the Monarchists.

LONDON, October 18—5 A. M.—The *Times'* Paris correspondent telegraphs as follows: From exact information it appears that the Monarchial parties have come to an absolute agreement. Chambord has made concessions which are satisfactory to the liberal Monarchists, and the following will be submitted at the opening of the Assembly: "The proclamation of the hereditary Constitutional Monarchy, the King promising liberty of conscience and equality before the law as the right of all." The Monarchists are confident of a majority in the Assembly. It is said that 416 Deputies are pledged to support the restoration royalty.

SPAIN.

Personal.

MADRID, October 17.—General Jovellar, the newly appointed Captain General of Cuba, left Santander for Havana yesterday.

The Government Squadron at Gibraltar.

The Government squadron remains at Gibraltar.

RUSSIA.

Destructive Flood.

ST. PETERSBURG, October 17.—The river Neva has risen ten feet beyond its usual height, causing great damage in this city and adjacent country.

ST. LOUIS.

Proceedings of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union.

ST. LOUIS, October 17.—The Irish Catholic Benevolent Union met again this morning, and took up the special order—the report of the Committee on Constitutional Amendments.

After a brief discussion it was announced that Henry J. Spaunhorst and Rev. A. Schwenninger, the President and Secretary of the German Catholic Association, were present, and on invitation, both took seats on the platform and made brief speeches, congratulating their Irish fellow citizens upon the good work they were engaged in, referring to the great strength and influence of united action, and expressing the hope that in the near future a convention of all Catholic organizations of whatever nationality may be held, with a view to still further promote the interests and temporal and spiritual welfare of Catholics.

Right Rev. Bishop Ryan also visited the Convention and was invited on the platform. He then made a brief speech, in which he urged the Convention to persevere in the work they were engaged in, that the Union may be strengthened and increase in power for good. He also referred to the scheme to establish an Emigration Bureau, urged its necessity and advised them to study the plan adopted by their German friends, which has resulted in such great benefit to the emigrants of that nationality, and adopt so much of it as will meet the needs of the Irish people.

Resumption of Currency Payments.

The Clearing House Association has resolved to resume currency payments on Monday, the 27th inst.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

Amending the Manner of Selecting Presidential Electors.

PHILADELPHIA, October 17.—In the Constitutional Convention to-day, ex-United States Senator Buckalew, referring to the course of Senator Morton, of Indiana, upon the proposed amendments to the manner of selecting Presidential electors, said that Senator Morton deserved the thanks of the nation for his course in that regard.

The Convention will hold a special session on Sunday evening next to consider the subject of the proposed amendments to be recommended by Senator Morton, committee of the United States Senate.

YELLOW FEVER.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, October 17.—The yellow fever deaths to-day were thirty, an increase of four over yesterday. The atmosphere is thick with carbolic acid and other disinfectants.

Aid.

NEW YORK, October 17.—Rev. Morgan Dix acknowledges the receipt of $871 for the sick at Memphis, and he also gratefully mentions the kindness of the Adams Express Company in sending funds thither without charge.

WASHINGTON, October 17.—The Masons and Odd Fellows, and other benevolent associations, continue to send money to the Shreveport and Memphis sufferers.

The Northern Pacific Railroad.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., October 17.—The *Tribune* has the following regarding the Northern Pacific railroad: The General Manager, O. W. Mead, of the Northern Pacific railroad, was in the city yesterday, and in the course of a conversation he stated that it is proposed by the management to operate the road as far as Jamestown this winter certainly, as the road is supplied with snow fences, etc., to that point. If the winter is not a severe one the trains will run to Bismarck; but if it is at all hard, they will be discontinued. Jamestown is about one hundred miles west of Fargo. Work on the road is to be begun and prosecuted with vigor in the spring. Gen. Mead has appointed the following gentlemen as Commissioners to examine and report upon the condition of the road: A. C. Sands, of Cincinnati, George W. Steele, of Painesville, O., and Gen. W. G. Ledue, of Hastings. These gentlemen will start from St. Paul in a special car and, with Mr. Mead, will go over the road. Their report will be looked for with interest.

Fine Fall Suits.

If you are about to select a Fall or Winter suit, allow us to advise you to call and examine the splendid stock of cloths, cassimeres and vestings at the fine merchant tailoring house of M. J. Heckert, No. 47 North Diamond, Allegheny, all of which was selected by Mr. Heckert with the utmost care and regard for style and quality, and which he will make up into superior and elegant suits at the shortest notice. Call and leave your order and receive satisfaction.

How to Remove Stains and Spots from Marble Furniture, Etc.

The only stain which Sapolio will not remove is a "stain upon the character." But from marble mantles, tables, china, table ware, carpets, furniture of every description, or any article of household ornament or use, the deepest dyed stain can be instantly washed out forever by the use of Sapolio. It is as cheap as ordinary bar soap, and will always do exactly what is claimed for it, if the simple directions are followed. D&S.

Sager's Tracing Cloth only the genuine article is sold as follows:
30 inch wide at $9 00 per roll.
36 inch wide at $10 50 per roll.
42 inch wide at $14.00 per roll.
At George W. Backofen, No. 161 Smithfield Street Pittsburgh.

The Weber Piano
At Carl Retter's, No. 29 Fifth avenue. tf

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

NEW YORK.

Solving the Transportation Problem.

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT.

Press Comments on the Financial Situation.

TRIAL OF STOKES.

Proceedings of the Women's Congress.

NEW YORK, October 17, 1873.

Women's Congress.

At last evening's session of the Women's Congress, Mrs. Sarah J. Spencer read an address on the "Co-education of Both Sexes," which subject had been previously treated by Mrs. Stanton. She argued that sex was of the soul, and as indestructible as the soul itself.

Rev. Caleb Burleigh read a paper on "The Relations of Woman to Her Dress," holding that the present dress is ugly, unnatural and immodest, and unless woman can be emancipated from its tyranny, even the ballot can do but little for her.

"The Claims of Women Teachers" was the subject of a paper prepared by Harriet Beecher Stowe and Catherine Beecher.

Mrs. Charlotte Wilbour brought the session to a close by an essay on the "Inviolable Home," in which she eloquently opposed the custom of families being in boarding houses or hotels.

In the Women's Congress to-day papers were read on "Motherhood" by Mrs. Lucinda G. Chandler, on the "Social Aspect of the Readmission of Women into the Medical Profession" by Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi, and on "Art Education of Women" by Helen L. D. Potter.

The Finances.

The *Express* says: There was renewed discussion in financial circles on the question of the banks resuming currency payments. As the matter now stands, New York is virtually in disgrace, and must be redeemed from this position at an early day. When the panic started our banks had $54,000,000 legal tender notes, but this amount was reduced to $16,000,000 when the "spooling" arrangement commenced, and to $65,000,000 to one week afterwards. Still later the amount was decreased to $5,000,000, notwithstanding the Treasury paid out $12,000,000 legal tenders for bonds purchased, and over $4,000,000 for other disbursements. Millions of legal tenders are now locked up in safe deposit companies, old stockings and mattresses, and nothing but complete restoration of confidence will bring them back. Confidence has been partially restored, but the Clearing House now stands in the way of completing the last link between the people and the banks. An improvement was reported in bank circles to-day, but retail dealers' checks paid to the Clearing House are only $6,605,000. What we want is a greater increase than this, which can be accomplished by the banks resuming currency payments. The present system of "spooling" gotten up for the benefit of weak banks, especially those paying four per cent. on deposits. The sound and conservative banks should insist on redeeming New York city drafts in its fortnightly settlements, take an important step in the final restoration of confidence. The announcements of further shipments of $565,000 from England to America caused considerable comment in banking circles to-day. The Paris *Bourse* has advanced out the Bank of England advancing its rate of discount still higher, which may produce some disturbance at London. In fact, it is the opinion of many that London may yet have to pass through the experience of Vienna and New York in regard to speculative bubbles.

The *Post* reports that the banks gained very largely in legal tenders—one million dollars—at the Clearing House this morning. The banks having the most numerous out-of-town connections also report large receipts of national bank notes, and this class of currency the banks prefer to have, for it is as good for legal tenders to pay out over the counter, and cannot be taken away from the banks receiving it to put in the Clearing House "spool." The information from spooling sources is gratifying, and shows that the situation shows a healthy improvement.

The chief danger now, says the *Post*, is that speculation at the Stock Exchange will jump to conclusions and run prices up, which they did yesterday, and by running back again will be sure to bring about a relapse. The banks are as yet in no condition to foster speculation, and if any are disposed to, their disposition will, it is believed, be promptly modified by such measures as are deemed necessary by the conservative and mercantile banks, which comprise a large majority in the Clearing House league, which now practically controls such banks.

Solving the Transportation Problem.

The Semi-tropical Transportation Committee met at noon to-day, Samuel Wilson in the chair. A pamphlet was submitted by Mr. Robert A. Cheesbrough upon inland transportation, by keeping the canals open during the winter season through the agency of artificial heat.

Emerson Work, one of the directors and principal owners of the Steam Cable Towing Company, appeared and gave the results of the working of his company during the summer.

Benj. P. Baker, chairman of the Cheap Transportation Committee of this city, followed Foote. He endorsed the proposition of Mr. Cobb given yesterday regarding the building of elevators. Our warehouses, if their capacity were increased one hundred per cent., would be ample to store all the grain arriving here. With the warehouses perfected and lighterage good, trains arriving here could be unloaded by the elevators in fifteen minutes. Our facilities for handling tobacco are as good as any city in the Union. The handling of cotton has not improved for thirty years, but a great evil being now by stealing from the many hands it passes through in transit from the wharf to the warehouse. Our docks are in a wretched condition. They should all be covered, and the blocking up by loaders abrogated.

Robert Taylor read a letter upon the terminal facilities of the railroads. It advised that iron buildings should be built with inclined tracks leading to the top floor, upon which cars could be run and quickly unloaded. A cooling and drying apparatus should be adjacent to cool and dry the grain dampened or heated by its journey. Grain should be inspected on the cars by the Chicago standard, and a New York certificate of inspection and warehouse receipt would satisfy any buyer. Such warehouses would encourage direct shipments to this port, and warehouse receipts would pass current on Wall street. Warehouses should be built at intervals along the river front and an elevated railway encircling the city for the moving of freight built. Sheds for the storage of cotton should be built as some located place, out of danger from fire, and means taken to prevent logs by stealing.

At the conclusion of Taylor's letter the committee took a recess.

Trial of Stokes.

Andrew Parker, head clerk at the Manchester House, testified in the trial of Stokes that he met the prisoner in the Hoffman House, and in a conversation with him about his trouble with Fisk in Justice Bixby's Court, he (Stokes) said Fisk was a blackmailer and loafer, and that he (Stokes) carried a pistol and would shoot him.

Stokes seemed full of indignation at this testimony, and was about to rise in his place in court, apparently to contradict the witness, but his mother restrained him.

Ex Assistant District Attorney Fellows was asked by the prosecution to state the conversation that took place on the morning of the homicide between himself and John McKeon and their client (Stokes).

The prisoner's counsel objected, and the objection was sustained by the court, unless the prosecution laid a foundation by proving that the indictment had been found against Stokes previous to that conversation.

The court then took a recess.

After the recess Deputy Sheriff E. T. Marst was put on the stand. Witness testified to making a *post mortem* examination on the late Col. Fisk. Mr. Tremaine put witness through a rigid cross examination, with a view of eliciting the fact that Fisk died from the effects of taking too much morphine and being probed too much and unskillfully, and not from a pistol wound. The testimony on this point was much the same as given at the first trial.

Col. Fellows swore that the cloak of Fisk was in the same condition as when it came into the District Attorney's office.

The prosecution here rested the case, reserving the right to call further witnesses to morrow.

Mr. Dos Passos then commenced the opening address for the defense, but being taken suddenly ill, the court adjourned.

Close of the Free Religion Convention.

In the final session of the Free Religious Association, last night, Mr. John Weiss read a paper on the work done in the recent conference of delegates from the Evangelical Alliance. Mr. Aaron A. Powell was successively hissed and applauded for saying that since the day John Brown was murdered in Virginia, he never felt more saddened than on the day the Modoc Indians were hanged. Mrs. Mary F. Davis delivered a brief address, deploring the absence of women speakers at the recent Evangelical Alliance. The concluding speech of the Convention was delivered by the Chairman, Rev. Mr. Frothingham.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

Net receipts at all United States ports during the week, 78,753; last year 93,693; total receipts to this date, 271,675; last year, 413,650. Exports for the week, 34,900; last year, 43,942; total receipts to date, 75,442; last year, 140,171. Stock at all United States ports, 159,669; last year, 220,158; stock at all interior towns, 41,017; last year, 30,488; stock at Liverpool, 867,000; last year, 581,000; stock of American afloat for Great Britain, 23,000; last year, 35,000.

HAMPTON.

Conclusion of the Fight Over "Little Horace."

The Crowd in the Court Room Yesterday Morning—The Arguments to the Jury—Four Hours of Talking—Charge of the Court—The Twelve Men Good and True Spend Half an Hour in Meditation—Their Verdict "Guilty in Manner and Form as Indicted"—The Finale.

The most casual observer would have known yesterday morning by the throng gathered around the door of the Criminal Court room that something especially interesting was going on for the door had not been opened five minutes before

THE SURGING CROWD

had poured into the room and filled it in every available place, whilst the others kept up endeavors to push their way forward where there was no room. The Court was opened promptly at half-past nine, and before Judge Stowe had became comfortably seated on the bench, or the prisoner who was the object of so much attention the past few days—had been brought in, the Courtroom was full of people to its utmost capacity. As those outside were still clamorous to affect an entrance and by their efforts disturbed the quiet of court proceedings His Honor summarily disposed of the difficulty by ordering the doors to be closed and locked,—a proceeding which at once restored order.

Hampton, with his counsel, came in a few minutes thereafter, and took his accustomed seat in front of the jury. Though dressed in black, and in personal appearance as tasteful as on the preceding days, signs of weariness were visible upon his countenance, and an occasional haggard shade that passed over his countenance, indicated that the excitement was wearing upon him, yet his face generally was as immobile as cast iron, and it was only at long intervals that even slight evidences of weakness were manifested.

After the Court had been duly opened the juilce counsel for the defense arose and said he desired to make an offer to have the case reopened for

FRESH TESTIMONY.

He desired, in justice to himself and the defendant, to put upon the stand the witnesses who had been absent on the previous day when called. Those witnesses were present, and would testify substantially what he told the jury in his opening Thursday afternoon. It was a great hardship to the defense as well as to the prisoner, that those witnesses did not come here in time. They were in the city, but not in the Court House. His Honor, Thursday afternoon, said that the case was closed, but he desired to at least make this offer.

Judge Stowe said that an opportunity had been given the previous day for the examination of all the witnesses the defence could produce. The case had already been delayed by the tardiness of witnesses, and he did not see why it should be prolonged.

The counsel reiterated the statement that the witnesses were in the city, but under a misapprehension of the facts had left the court room on Thursday afternoon. They had seen the court take an order to discharge the witnesses from leaving the court room until the conclusion of the trial and thought they themselves might be subjected to the same inconvenience. So much for the House of Detention as was the practice in New York for witnesses. When informed of this mistake they were ready to come back to testify.

Judge Stowe said he was sorry to have to refuse the request. The witnesses knew they would be called, and it was their duty to remain—it was the duty of counsel to see that they did remain. Court could not be delayed in that way, and as the testimony had closed, there was no sufficient reason for again opening the case. He must call for the arguments to the jury.

THE ARGUMENTS.

This settled the question, and the counsel held a short consultation, when the argument for the defense was made by the Hon. THOMAS M. Marshall, leading counsel on that side.

Mr. Marshall spoke for about an hour and a half. His argument was that the evidence against his client was purely circumstantial, and that in some particulars it had been contradicted. In the identification of the accused, the Commonwealth had relied upon testimony that was very precarious, from the fact that they had not produced a witness who had ever seen Hamp ton long enough to form an impression of his appearance that would not in six months of time be effaced. Nothing was so uncertain as circumstantial evidence of this kind and it could only be received when it was clear and incontrovertible. In this case it was contradicted.

The gentleman proceeded further to point out a weakness in the testimony in the fact that they had charged Hampton with being an expert thief, and had proven out of their own witnesses that he had acted throughout by boldly selling the bond—in giving the banker, time to make inquiries, in quietly yielding to arrest—had in all things acted like an innocent man. And by reason of the prosecution would only be established on the theory that Hampton was a consummate fool.

Mr. Swoope next addressed the jury, and closed the case for the Commonwealth. His remarks occupied about two hours. A greater part of the time he sat in a chair, being physically unable to make his address while standing. The theory of the prosecution, as he had it down, was that the box with the bond and money had been stolen from the safe, assisted by confederates who were with him from New York on a raiding tour through Pennsylvania. In support of this he claimed that the evidence clearly showed that the robbery had been committed in daylight; that for several days previous Hampton and his confederates had been in different towns in the State robbing, and had at last dropped into Pittsburgh; were here the night the robbery was committed,—had taken the box, divided the spoil in a deserted cellar on Market street where some of the nickels from the box had been found; had afterwards thrown the box into a coal hole; paid their bill at the hotel that night and skipped to New York, where Hampton two days afterward tried to sell the bond, that led to his arrest.

In brief, this was the gist of the gentleman's remarks, with which, as has been the case with his predecessors, he engaged the earnest attention of the court, jury and spectators for nearly two hours.

The addresses of counsel were remarkably able, and were in full harmony with the magnitude and importance of the case. It was a forensic treat, of which specimens in the Criminal Court room are not often privileged to enjoy.

JUDGE STOWE'S CHARGE.

Judge Stowe then, amid a silence that was almost painful, delivered a brief charge to the jury. He said he thought it hardly right for him to say much in the case before ordering a recess. The arguments of counsel had been so exhaustive that he had been left but little to add, except to announce those principles of law directly suggested in the cause, for the guidance of the jury. The case was one of great importance, not simply because of the amount of money taken, but because of the mystery which enshrouded it. The case, however, must be decided upon the legal principles involved, and the jury in drawing their conclusions must be governed by the law, irrespective of personal regard for counsel or for or consideration. His Honor then proceeded to the testimony, briefly summing up the evidence which had been adduced by the Commonwealth, that a robbery had been committed, the connection of the accused with the robbery, his presence in different parts of the State, and the evidence offered toward identification. His Honor referred to the evidence offered on the part of the defense to prove an alibi. On this point he said that if the evidence of the defense was believed, he could not have committed the robbery, but that the evidence would be weighed in the question of an alibi he said the failure of an attempt to prove an alibi should not weigh against a defendant, but in a case where such a defense was shown to be set up fraudulently, it was a circumstance that tended to show the guilt of the prisoner. His Honor concluded by urging upon the jury the necessity of considering the whole case calmly and carefully, and informed them that their verdict should be rendered in accordance with the law and the evidence, without fear or favor. They had nothing to do with the physical condition of the prisoner, or with any results which might follow the rendition of the prisoner.

That belongs to a higher power than Judge or jury. They were simply to find, under their oaths, whether the defendant was guilty or innocent, and to render their verdict according to the conclusion they might reach.

The charge of the Court was concluded, and a few minutes after

ONE O'CLOCK THE JURY RETIRED.

His Honor then ordered a recess of half an hour, and in ten minutes the Court room was cleared. Hampton was taken back to his cell, and walked back with the same easy composure that characterized him throughout the trial and did not desert him during the argument as his case approached a conclusion.

About a quarter to two o'clock Judge Stowe ascended the Bench and Court resumed its session. The jury came in at once, and after being seated, Hampton was brought in and took a seat inside the prisoner's box to the right; he sat an impassive spectator of the scene. The crowd in the Court room was not large at this time, as it had been generally anticipated that the jury would remain out some time.

Clerk Mc. Cleary asked the jury were seated stepped forward, received the verdict from the foreman handed it to the court and then receiving it back recorded it before making the announcement, the spectators meanwhile waiting in suspense. The verdict was announced—guilty in manner and form as indicted" and the end had been reached. Hampton heard the result without a tremor and when reminded back to his cell, stepped out with the tipstave without showing a sign emotion.

The Court was immediately adjourned.

The verdict was the theme of conversation around the Court and on the streets during the rest of the afternoon.

NEW TRIAL.

In conversation with the counsel for the accused, our reporter learned that it was their intention this morning to make a motion for a new trial, but upon what grounds was not stated. They express themselves as dissatisfied with the result, and as determined to have the case up again.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Special Meeting Last Night.

The Invitation to Attend the Corner Stone Laying Accepted—New Business Disposed of—Smokey Island Question Again—The City to Assert Her Rights—General Improvement.

SELECT COUNCIL.

GEO. D. RIDDLE.....PRESIDENT *pro tem.*
R. T. WHITE.....CLERK

Allegheny Councils held a special meeting last night to receive an invitation from President Hays, of Washington and Jefferson College, to attend the corner stone laying next Tuesday.

The following members were present: Messrs. Day, Gault, Hueksteiner, Hartman, Megraw, Moul, Patterson J. C., Patterson Alexander, Reineman, Smith, Stuart, Sweeney and Zinkand.

President McBrier being absent Mr. Riddle was called to the chair.

The chairman stated the object for which the meeting had been called.

On motion of Mr. Hueksteine the rules were suspended to take up other business.

Mr. Hueksteine then presented a remonstrance against a change of grade on Hamilton street. Referred.

Mr. A. PATTERSON, a petition from W. W. Cullers for permission to erect a frame building. Referred.

Mr. J. C. PATTERSON, remonstrance against the sewer on Sandusky street. Referred.

Mr. GAULT, petition for grading a portion of Preble avenue. Referred.

The bondsmen of the Common Council of last meeting, lying on the desk, was taken up and all concurred in except the following:

The resolution authorizing the Committee on City Property to award the contract for building the Fourth Ward Engine House. Laid over.

Resolution for glass globes to be placed on the chandeliers in the Council Chambers, passed in S. C. Laid on the table in S. C.

Ordinance extending the Sandusky street sewer to North Diamond street; passed in C. C. In S. C. non concurred and referred to the Street Committee.

The resolution in the report of the Market Committee authorizing the payment of $62.05 to James McAfee, for painting the office of the Market Clerk, which was passed in C. C., was stricken out of the report by S. C. and the remainder of the report concurred in.

Mr. HASTINGS offered a resolution for a sewer on Bilroy avenue; passed in S. C. at last meeting, at which time it was non-concurred in by C. C., and the name of one of the viewers stricken out and inserting a new name. S. C. now non concurred in action of C. C., and on motion of Mr. McBRIDE, who had entered during the consideration of the ordinance, referred it to the Survey Committee.

All other Common Council business was concurred in.

Mr. A. PATTERSON presented a resolution directing the Street Committee to let no more contracts for paving streets during the balance of the present year for the reason that curb and gutter stones are at too high a price at present. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. RICHARDSON, a resolution for two gas lamps on Beaver road. Referred.

Mr. DAY, a resolution authorizing the changing of the place for holding the election in the Tenth ward, from the school house to the office of Messrs. Burgess and Elliott. Passed.

Mr. MOUL, a resolution directing the Street Committee to provide some way of egress from the top of the Troy Hill road. Referred.

The new business from C. C. was taken up and concurred in.

Mr. HUCKESTINE, called up the report of viewers on widening of Middle Alley. Referred back to the viewers. C. C. after considerable discussion the report was quashed.

The chairman read an invitation to councils to attend the laying of the corner stone of the Washington and Jefferson College, on October 21st. Accepted.

The resolution passed by Common Council, would attend the corner stone laying at Washington, in a body, was concurred in. The resolution for the appointment of a committee to make all necessary arrangements for the procession, as passed in C. C. was concurred in, and Messrs. J. C. Patterson, and McBrier were appointed in behalf of S. C. Messrs. Moul and Hays, Patterson were appointed a committee on behalf of S. C., in the resolution authorizing the payment of $62.05, to James McAfee.

The resolution, passed in C. C., authorizing the letting of the contract for building Knap's Battery Armory, was after some discussion non-concurred in by S. C. Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

ALFRED SLACK.....President.
ROBERT DILWORTH.....Clerk.

About eight o'clock President Slack called this branch to order, the following members being present: Messrs. Ackley, Brown, Beinecke, Cooke, Cochran, Eberhardt, Graham, Hastings, Kreps, Klickert, Price, Painter, Stroupe, McNeil, Mechling, Price, Stedsford, Stroupe, Snaman, Schmitz, Seiling, Voegtly, Weittach and President Slack.

AN INVITATION.

The Chair read the invitation from President Hays, of Washington and Jefferson College, to participate in the laying of the corner stone of the new building.

Mr. HASTINGS moved to accept Councils agree to attend in a body, and a joint committee of five—three from Common and two from Select Council, be appointed to make arrangements. Carried, and Messrs. Ackley and Kreps appointed in behalf of Common Council.

Mr. HASTINGS moved that the rules be suspended to take up new business. Carried.

Mr. HASTINGS offered a communication from President Walker, of the Gas Company, asking for the privilege of using the Common Council chamber on Tuesday afternoon for a stockholders' meeting. Accepted.

Also, resolution for flagstone crossing at North avenue.

Mr. WITTACH, resolution for gas lamp on Market street.

Mr. STEDEFORD, resolution for gas lamp on Gas alley, Third ward. Referred.

Mr. BROWN, petition for gas lamps corner Locust and Manhattan streets and on Charlters street. Referred. Resolution accompanying ordering the work was adopted.

Mr. KLICKERT, petition for gas lamp on River avenue. [illegible]

SMOKY ISLAND.

Mr. HASTINGS offered a preamble and resolutions setting forth that as certain persons had claimed Smoky Island irrespective of the city's claim, the Wharf Committee be directed to take possession of the island, collect wharfage and tolls from all parties found hauling gravel away, and, if assistance or advice was needed, to consult the Mayor and City Solicitor.

Mr. HASTINGS explained that his object was to have the ownership of the Island decided. The best way was to take possession, and then if these parties claimed to own it, by virtue of a patent, they could bring suit and have all differences legally settled.

Mr. VOEGTLY thought the matter should first be referred to a committee to ascertain some general idea at least of what claim the city had, and the city's authority over the island.

The CHAIR read a resolution, passed at last meeting by Common Council, but in S. C. referred to Committee on City Property and Solicitor, with instructions to report to Councils.

Mr. HASTINGS thought the best way was to take the "bull by the horns," and at once take possession, and afterward they could test their claims. It wouldn't cost much to try it, and the property was worth millions.

Mr. ACKLEY said there was a man in possession now, and the city would first have to move him.

Mr. COCHRAN said he had examined the matter very carefully, and was satisfied that the city would have to secure legislation before it could make its claim good.

Mr. MCNEIL said he had been informed that the matter never came before the Legislature. The act authorizing the present land boom smuggled in among the published acts of the Legislature, but had never been passed. Certainly Allegheny's Representatives would never allow any such thing to go on under their nose and not know about it, and not let their constituency know.

Mr. ACKLEY said the Island was now in the possession of certain parties who had been working to make their claim good by buying up the claims of heirs of a former owner. A legal

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1873

BONDS at Frankfort 96¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 40¾f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 108¾.

THERE will be two Andersons in our State Senate,—George H., from this county, and George K., from Crawford, who is elected by a small majority. Both are Republicans.

THE reunion of the Army of the Tennessee, at Toledo, Ohio, proves to have been a very agreeable, and successful affair. There was a larger number of the prominent Generals of the war present, than were here, at the Army of the Cumberland reunion. The good people of Toledo treated their guests in a very cordial and generous manner.

SUNSET COX has secured the Democratic nomination for Congress in the old Sixth District of New York, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of James Brooks. Cox is one of the better element among the Democrats,—a man in whose honesty there is very general faith. As the district in which he is nominated is overwhelmingly Democratic, we are gratified that he should receive the nomination.

WE publish in another column a letter from Hon. Felix R. Brunot, correcting some statements which appeared in the GAZETTE on Saturday last, concerning remarks made by him at the Evangelical Alliance. It will be seen that the account telegraphed from New York did Mr. Brunot great injustice, and we take pleasure in referring to his letter as a complete refutation of the erroneous statement of views attributed to him.

THE Michigan Constitutional Commission have adjourned, temporarily, having completed their labors, and appointed a committee to present the result to the Governor. The method adopted by Michigan, New Jersey, and possibly one or two other States, of merely appointing a small commission to revise their Constitution, is cheaper, and, we are inclined to think, better than the method adopted in this State. The commission is usually made up of two from each county, and confines its labor to the work of *revising* the Constitution. This was the intention in this State, but the Convention is at work creating a new Constitution.

WHILE we condemn elsewhere, one phase of the work of the Constitutional Covention, we are gratified to be able to commend another feature of its labors,—that prohibiting railroads from engaging in mining and manufacturing. While we say this, however, we do not deceive ourselves. We presume, that so far as this section is intended to affect corporations like the Reading railroad, engaged in monopolizing the mining and transporting of coal, it will be of little value. Other corporations, just as soulless, will spring into being, and oppress the people just as badly. But railroads are carriers, and should be limited to their legitimate business. If confined to this, there is usually more hope of controlling private corporations by means of Legislative enactments.

THE municipal election in the city of Newark, New Jersey, has turned out to be a mixed success, and not valuable, therefore, as indicative of the tendencies of the State at large. The Democratic candidate for Mayor was elected, but the Councils and other city officers elected were Republican. We intimated, some days ago, the probable defeat of the Republican candidate for Mayor, Ricord, and feared that the balance of the city ticket would be imperiled by his want of success. This proves not to have been the case. As his defeat hinged on reasons personal to him, and the ticket was otherwise successful, we incline to the opinion that the Republican party may succeed in the State election, and that as a result, a Republican may be elected to the United States Senate in the place of Stockton.

THE absurdity of the pretences to superior honesty, wherewith the ours seek to recommend themselves for power, is illustrated in the robbery of the New York State Treasury by Phelps. This man was a *protege* of Fenton, and was, of course, a most devoted Liberal, and horrified at the corruption that existed in the ranks of the Republican party proper. He had been dismissed from the Custom House by Murphy, who has no claim to been reviled. The charge of dishonesty was the cause of his being thus dropped from Republican ranks, and in revenge for his discharge, he swore that he had been removed without cause. He was then taken up by Fenton and the *Tribune*, and made Cashier of the State Treasury, where he supplemented his other crimes by running off with $300,000. It may thus be seen that the honesty of employes may not prove of the best, even in parties who have little else to boast of than what they propose to accomplish in this particular. After all, the Republican party maintains so much honesty among its employes as a party possibly can.

THOSE BOOKS.

The Auditor General made answer, through his counsel, yesterday, to the rule to show cause, issued at the demand of certain Democrats, who were refused permission to see the books in which the Treasurer's accounts were kept. He answers that he was at home when the affair occurred, and had directed that the books be shown; but the clerk had refused, on his own responsibility, and had afterwards sought to remedy the injury done. Ten days were granted the complainants to file a replication, should they so desire.

We presume this may dispose of the case. But whether it does or not, the Republican party suffered from the error that was perpetrated. We now hope that the Auditor General or the Sinking Fund Commissioners will adopt a course that will perfectly remedy the evil complained of, and render its recurrence impossible. This may be done, by publishing, each month, a sworn statement, taken from the Auditor General's books, of the State deposits, where made, and the amount placed in each bank. We move that this be done. The GAZETTE will cheerfully publish such intelligence, if it is furnished with the data.

WORK OF FOLLY.

We have spoken so frequently and plainly in regard to the duty of railroads to give the public—both travelling and freighting—the advantage of low rates, that we claim the right to speak plainly in reference to the action of the Constitutional Convention relative to the discriminations in freight and passenger rates. The Convention prohibits these, entirely, and this in the face of earnest arguments and appeals from such intelligent minded and disinterested men as Henry C. Carey and others of like qualities. We have so repeatedly stated the reasons against rigid restrictions in this particular that we do not need to refer again to the subject at length. We now say that this is just what has been done in Illinois, and the effect there has been almost crushing on the producing and commercial, and other freighting classes. Why repeat the folly here? There is every reason why it should not be done—there is no reason why it should be done. We are not pleading for the railroads, but for the people. The first effect of this blow will not be on the railroads, but on the masses. Ultimately the railroads will suffer, but not until commerce, manufactures, and general business have been severely crippled. Gentlemen of the Convention, you have struck a severe blow against the prosperity of this Commonwealth.

We exceedingly regret the extreme radical spirit that seems to have obtained in the Convention. Our present anxiety is, that its work shall be submitted to the people in sections, so that we may select what to support, and what to condemn. Yet from the developments of the past ten days, we almost despair of securing the privilege of selecting. If the work of the Convention as a whole is submitted in such a manner that it must be acted upon in its entirety or not at all, there is nothing that can prevent the utter rejection of the work. Some things have been adopted that are puerile to a degree; others should have no place in a fundamental law for the reason, aside from that of merit, that they are of an experimental character, and liable to be repealed. We do not want a Constitution that must be torn into shreds in five years' time. They are costly affairs. The one now framing will cost the State not less than half a million of dollars, and may need to be rejected to save a greater loss.

THE HAMPTON CASE.

The closing incident in the Safe Deposit robbery occurred yesterday—the event culminating in the prompt conviction of Hampton of having committed the robbery. Public interest has centered in the affair, from the outset, in a very considerable degree, owing to the mystery surrounding the case, the value of the securities involved, and the various suspicions that were entertained. When the case was called for trial, the mystery still existed, so far as the people were concerned, and several links in the chain of evidence were supplied in the last few days. We do not need to refer especially to the interest felt in the arguments of Messrs. Swoope and Marshall, who were prominent as counsel for prosecution and defence. These arguments were delivered yesterday, that of Mr. Marshall being all that could be expected under the circumstances. But he labored with the weight of evidence against him. The argument of Mr. Swoope was masterly, in every particular. Its perfect method, clear statements, ease and smoothness of diction, and power, both as an argumentative effort and in its oratory, made it worthy of particular mention. That it carried conviction to the minds of the jury was illustrated by the prompt verdict of guilty that was rendered.

For many reasons the community may congratulate itself, on the result of this trial. It was developed that Hampton and the others were professional thieves, and that their visit to this city had no other purpose than robbery. If such crimes can be committed easily and safely, we will have incursions of thieves from Eastern cities at almost any time. But the conviction of the criminal, followed, as this is sure to be, by a severe sentence,—for Judge Stowe deals out proper severity to professional criminals,—will do more toward protecting our citizens than all the bolts and bars that can be made use of. It is valuable, too, as an illustration of the general unprofitableness of crime. The "five criminals made a four days' raid in this State,—and the result is, one is in jail in Reading, the other is under conviction here, and both are likely to spend nearly the entire balance of their lives in prison. We are also gratified at the result because of its influence in entirely averting suspicion from persons in this city. Those who so carefully and thoroughly unraveled the tangled meshes of this act of crime deserve the gratitude of the community.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON has made affidavit to his claim for $73 000 against the First National Bank of Washington.

A REVEREND gentleman of Oswego, N. Y., was last week fined $150 for choking his wife, which he did with a view to make her talk!

GEORGE FAIRBANKS, of Foxborough, Mass., aged eighty years, was gored to death in a field at that town, Thursday, by a furious bull.

AT a wedding in Baltimore, on Friday, Henry Heisen, aged thirty-eight years, was accidentally killed by the discharge of a pistol, which Charles Hafir was handling.

THE Coroner's jury in the case of M. D. Leggett, the student of the Cornell University who was killed while being initiated into the College Secret Society, returned a verdict of accidental death.

THE Indianapolis Exposition, which closed a few days since, turns out to have been a financial failure, contrary to the general expectation. The result shows a loss of $88 000, which falls upon merchants in Indianapolis, who had guaranteed the enterprise.

IN THE town of Lakeview, Ill., on Wednesday night, Captain Forrest, of the village police, was attacked while walking his beat, by a man, who, he says, attempted to rob him. A struggle ensued, which ended by Forrest drawing a pistol and shooting the assailant dead.

AN island in Scott's Pond, at Lonsdale, R. I. "became detached during the recent storm" and drifted an eighth of a mile from its former situation; and the people are congratulating themselves that it did become detached instead of dragging the whole State after it.

DR. LINDERMAN, director of the United States mint, says that with gold at 108¾ the *currency value* of a silver dollar (coined in halves) is 93 cents. He is confident that we shall have silver currency in the channels of trade long before we get to the "resumption of specie payments."

A GOOD little boy in St. Albans told his big brother that if he would put his toe upon the chair he would cut it off. His big brother laughingly complied, when the little fellow deliberately chopped it off with a hatchet. The good little boy couldn't tell a lie, and will probably have his head put on postage stamps a hundred years hence.

MR. GEORGE SMITH has just discovered the fragments of an ancient Assyrian canon, from the Babylonian copy of which the much-contested canon of Berosus was unquestionably derived. The importance of this relic to chronologists can scarcely be over-estimated, and it will form the substance of a paper shortly to be read before the Society of Biblical Archæology by its fortunate discoverer.

AN official statement of the funded debt of Louisiana puts the amount at $22,302,400. Injunctions against $5,594,000 of this have been issued by the courts of the State; on the remainder the interest has been paid up to September 1st. In addition to this sum the State owes an indefinite amount of unfunded debt in the shape of warrants, estimated any sum between five and ten millions of dollars.

GUANO has not, as is generally supposed, been deposited by birds, but the result of the accumulation of fossil marine plants and animals, whose organic matter has been transformed into nitrogenous substance, leaving the mineral part behind. Of course it was originally deposited on the bottom of the sea, but the islands on which it is now found have themselves been lifted up from the depth of the ocean.

THE annual estimate of the State Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, have been prepared, and show a total of $320,720. Of this amount $166 220 will be required for salaries, $86,000 for publishing the laws, $83,600 for postage, $32 500 for contingent expenses and the balance for miscellaneous items. The above estimates do not include those for foreign intercourse, which will amount to about $1,574,000 additional. The appropriation for the State Department for the present fiscal year, exclusive of foreign intercourse, is $312,603.

A FOREIGN letter says: "A man named Eckpard died a few days ago, about whom a curious history is related. In 1813 he was convicted of the murder of a nurse in the little republic of Andorra. It was the first murder ever committed in that happy valley, and the grand council ordered an estimate to be made of the expenses of hanging the culprit, which amounted for cords, gibbet, coffin and burial, to 68f. 40c. The council found they had no authority for the expenditure, and no one wished to get up a subscription to hang a man. Eckpard was hence conducted to the frontier of the republic, and informed that he was at liberty to go to be hanged elsewhere." He found his way to Paris, and lived as a carver in metals under the name of Benoit."

PERSONAL.

MRS. WALWORTH has discontinued her school at Saratoga.

THE Rev. Padre Grassi, of the Church of Santa Maria Maggiore at Rome, has joined the Baptist communion.

THE THREE PRIME DONNE—Nilsson, sweet and captivating; Murska, brilliant and thrilling; Lucca, grand and soul-stirring.

MRS JANE G. SWISSHELM claims the credit of suggesting the system of red light signals now in use on railroads in this country.

MR. WHITE STEER, the journalist, and his wife, Olive Logan, the well known authoress and lecturer, are in Paris, where they intend to pass the Winter.

PRINCESS LOUISE, the wife of the Marquis of Lorne, is a sculptor of considerable merit, and is now engaged in designing busts for the adornment of her London home.

THE congregation of the Rev. Dr. Thatcher, of Newport, R. I., in accepting his resignation, are said to have given him a purse of $16,000 and assured to him an annual pension of $1,000 during his life.

THE Fairchild family is monopolizing the college business. One is President of the Michigan Agricultural College, another is President of Oberlin College, while a third brother is President of Berea (Ohio) College.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT will be present and participate in the dedication of Pardee Hall, Lafayette College, Easton, on the 21st inst. The members of the 51st Pennsylvania Volunteers will act as the Governor's body-guard on the occasion.

THE Boston *Globe* thinks Victor Emanuel and Kaiser William, whose meeting the other day has produced such a stir in the diplomatic world, are two lucky men who have attained great and powerful stations through the courage and artlessness of their respective ministers.

MISS CLARA BARTON, of Worcester, Mass., who distinguished herself in the Franco-German war by her assiduous attention to the sick and wounded in the military hospitals, is on her way home. Her health was shattered by the severe services, and she has been ill in London for a long time.

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A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, Johnston, Dilworth, F. Eaton, G. Fotheringham, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zeg.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

SECRETS OF BEAUTY.

Beauty is a gift bestowed on woman, with which to gladden the eye and be rid of man. Have not poets sung it from golden times? Do they not sing it still? Then be careful of it, you who possess the happy boon. Beauty may be in the hair, the eye, the hand—but in no one thing all, with a few, peach-like exception, a woman is always lovely; and this may be preserved till sacred old age with very little trouble, to a great extent even to acquir d, and it can a ways be improved. The secret is, keep the blood pure. Should pimples, blotches, or eruptions of any kind appear on the skin, avoid external applications; for, remember, the trouble is within all, with a few. Purify it then by using the SARATOGA NATURE'S BLOOD AND NERVE JUICES, and be among the number of those who are asked where they got those rosy cheeks. Price, $2.50 per bottle.

BROWNE'S DRUG STORE,
Cor. Penn avenue and Sixth (old St. Clair) street.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The Vote on the Constitution of 1838—Boundaries of Pennsylvania—The Free Pass System.

On Thursday, in the Constitutional Convention, Hon. John B. Linn, Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth, sent up a tabular statement of the votes cast for Governor in the several counties of the State at the election held on the second Tuesday of October, 1838, in obedience to a resolution of the Convention passed on the 9th instant.

By this it appears that David R. Porter received 12,782 votes for Governor, and Joseph Ritner 122,325 votes.

The vote on the amendments of the Constitutional Convention at that time was, for the amendments, 113,971; against them, 112,759, showing a majority of 1,212.

BOUNDARIES OF THE STATE.

Mr. Kaine (Fayette) presented the following ordinance declaring the boundaries of the State:

SECTION 1. The boundaries of this State are declared to be as follows, viz.: Begining in the middle of the channel of the river Delaware, at the intersection therewith of the forty-second line, or beginning of the forty-third parallel of latitude, north from the equator; thence due west, by said line as the same was fixed, run and marked by Commissioners of the States of Pennsylvania and New York, in the years 1786 and 1787, to a point thereon in the meridian of the most westerly bent or inclination of Lake Ontario, and thence due north, to Lake Erie, at said point and Meridian, and line conforming therewith, were fixed, run and marked by Andrew Ellicott, by authority of the United States and with the assent of Pennsylvania and New York, in the year 1790; thence southwestwardly by Lake Erie, including Presque Isle, to a point in said lake where the said forty-second line of North latitude is intersected by a meridian line from the western terminus of the Southern boundary of this State, as hereinafter described; thence due South by said meridian line to said western terminus, as the same were fixed, run and marked by Commissioners of the States of Pennsylvania and Virginia, and as to part of the line North of the River Ohio, by Commissioners of this State, with the assent of the United States, in the years 1784, 1785 and 1786; thence due East by the line commonly called "Mason and Dixon's Line," as the same was fixed, run, and marked by authority of the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania and Maryland, in the years 1765, '66 '67 and '68, and by Commissioners of the states of Pennsylvania and Virginia, in the year 1784, to a point therein, marked by a cut granite stone, about seven feet long, squaring sixteen by eighteen inches, set in the ground, having cut therein, on the west and south sides, the letter M, and on the north and east sides the letter P, and under the letter P, on the north side, the figures 1849 deeply cut; thence due south to another cut granite stone, of prismatic shape, about seven feet long and eighteen inches wide on each side, set in the ground, marked by having cut therein the letters M D P on the sides facing respectively the States of Maryland, Pennsylvania and Delaware, and having, also, on its north side, below the letter P, the letters, words and figures following, deeply cut, viz.: "H. G. S. Key, of Md., J. P. Eyre, of Pa., G. R. Riddle, of Del., Commissioners.—1849," said stones being and continuing in the places where they were set by said Commissioners of the State of Maryland, Pennsylvania and Delaware, under the guidance of Lieut. Col. Jas. D. Graham, of the U. S. Corps of Topographical Engineers, in the year 1849; and from the said last described stone, northwardly and eastwardly, by a circular line, having a radius of twelve miles, horizontal measurement, from the centre of the steeple of the Court House in New Castle, in the State of Delaware, as the same was in the year 1765, which circular line shall pass, at a point due east of the stone first aforesaid, four thousand thirty-six feet therefrom—to the middle of the channel of the river Delaware; and thence northwardly, by the middle of the channel of said river, including the Islands called Little Tinicum Island, Hogg Island, Mud or Fort Island, League Island, Windmil Island opposite Philadelphia, Byle's Island near Trenton, and all other islands, islets and dry lands nearest to the western shore of said river, to the place of beginning.

SUBMISSION OF THE AMENDED CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Ainey offered the following resolution, which was read, viz:

Resolved, That the Committee on Suffrage, Election and Representation be and are hereby instructed to prepare and report an ordinance for the submission of the new or amended Constitution to a vote of the people, on the — day of —— next, which ordinance shall, with other necessary provisions, contain a proviso that but one ticket shall be voted on so much of the Constitution as shall be submitted as a whole, which ticket shall be headed "new or amended Constitution," and under this shall be printed consecutively the numerical designation of each article and such sections of each article as one-third of the Convention may ask to have voted on separately, in such convenient form that voters may readily cross or strike out with pen or pencil, any article or any section of any article, and each and every article or section so marked, shall be deemed, taken and held to be a vote against such article or section; and the remaining articles and sections not so marked out shall be deemed, taken and held to be a vote in favor of the same.

THE NEW DELEGATE AT LARGE.

The Hon. James P. Barr, selected to occupy the Chair of Judge Black, resigned, appeared, and was sworn in as a member of the Convention.

RAILROADS AND CANALS.

The article on railroads and canals was again taken up for consideration.

Mr. Lilly (Carbon) moved to go into committee to strike out section 10, that "No railroad company should grant free passes or passes at a discount to any person except officers or employes of the company."

Mr. Baer hoped the section would be retained and thought that the only opposition to it would come from newspaper men and politicians.

RUPTURE.

There are hundreds of people ruptured who don't know what ails them; there are others who don't know what to do for it, nor where to seek for relief or a cure; others again who have had rupture for years, under the false notion that there can be no danger in the future, as there has been none in the past. This is a fatal delusion, and there is no knowing what day the rupture may become strangulated, and call for a painful and dangerous surgical operation. To avoid so fearful a result, make application to some competent person to have a truss applied. Will a truss cure me, you may ask. Very often it will, but it will always retain the parts so as to make you secure and safe from danger, and at a cost so trifling as to be hardly worth mentioning when compared with the enormous risk you run in letting it alone. Dr. Keyser, at his office, 167 Liberty street, is provided with every appliance suitable for the retention and cure of this terrible evil. He has trusses at a price as low as can be obtained anywhere in the country, and in every variety and quality—of such a vast variety, that the most difficult and long standing cases, of years duration, are made manageable and brought within the province of cure. Let no one deceive themselves into the belief that rupture is never curable; but worst than all, let none consent to "let alone" cure.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hutchison & Co.

Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. M. FABER,

367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

CHANDALIERS,

Brackets, Drop Lights and

Gas Fixtures

Of every description. All the new styles and colors, both in old and retail. Also, GAS HEATING STOVES for heating bath rooms, offices, &c.

WELDON & KELLY,
347 WOOD STREET.

Pickersgill, Lyons & Co.,

NO. 141 WOOD STREET,

Have a large assortment of CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, PORCELAIN PAINTINGS, and the latest novelties in

Photograph and Picture Frames

which they offer at reasonable prices.

Fine Mantel and Pier Glasses.

DRY GOODS.

1873. FALL. 1873.

NEW GOODS

JUST OPENED

All the New Shades in

Cashmeres,
Satteens,
Merinos,
Serges,
Mohairs,
Balernos,
Empress,
Poplins,
Chintzes.

We are showing a new and carefully selected stock of Desirable

DRESS GOODS

In all the New Shades.

Also, a full line of

Black Goods,

In every desirable material,

AT LOW PRICES.

A CALL IS SOLICITED.

MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,

Cor. 4th Avenue and Market St.

H. J. LYNCH,

JUST RECEIVED

Serges, Camel's Hair Cloth and Poplins
In all the new autumn shades.
Cloth and Cashmere Sacques and Mantles,
Redingotes, Shawls and Blankets,
In great variety at

No. 96 Market Street.

Luther S. Kauffman,

Stock and Note

BROKER,

HAS REMOVED TO

NO. 96 FOURTH AVENUE,

Where he will continue the business of buying and selling

ON COMMISSION,

STOCKS, BONDS, NOTES,

AND

All Marketable Securities

PERSONS HOLDING

NORTHERN PACIFIC AND OTHER SECURITIES,

Can find Latest Quotations of Market Prices, by Calling on

Luther S. Kauffman,

Stock and Note Broker,

96 FOURTH AVENUE.

MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS DESIRING TO REALIZE ON

COMMERCIAL PAPER,

AND

OTHER GOOD SECURITIES

Are requested to call on

Luther S. Kauffman

STOCK AND NOTE BROKER,

96 Fourth Avenue.

TFHS

L. H. SMITH & CO.,

190 Liberty St.

Manufacturers and Dealers
IN THE
CHILSON
New Cone Furnaces
WELLMAN REFLECTOR
Grates and Stoves,
MARBELIZED
SLATE MANTELS.
ALSO
Common Fronts and Grates,
HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, &c.

The Superiority of the Cone Furnace consists in its simplicity of construction, large amount of radiating surface, ease of management and economy in fuel, saving at least one-third of fuel over the ordinary Furnace.

THE WELLMAN REFLECTOR GRATE

Has an acknowledged reputation. For Cleanliness, Economy of Fuel and Heating Capacity it stands without a rival.

An examination of our stock is respectfully solicited.

JOS. SPENCER, JAS. M'KAY, ROBT. LIDDELL

Phœnix Steam Brewery,

SPENCER, McKAY & CO.,

MALSTERS AND BREWERS,

ALE, PORTER AND BROWN STOUT

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBT. WATSON, Manager.

H. WARD,

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER

No. 269 Franklin Street, Allegheny.

Ask your Grocer for

WARDS' BREAD.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

WM. SEMPLE

Shawls, Shawls.

Unusual Bargains.

All Wool, Large Size, $1.50.
Extra Bargains, $2.00 and $4.00.

Blankets, Blankets.

White and colored—all kinds—cheap.

Flannels, Flannels.

Plain, Twilled and Country Barred—yard wide, 25c.

Comfortables,

AND QUILTS

Very Low Prices.

WATERPROOFS

Blue, Green, Brown, Gold and Black, Domestic and Imported—at way down prices.

VELVETEENS,

All colors—choice shades.

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,

At their two Stores,

No. 26 Fifth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, AND
172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,

Are offering some special bargains in each Department.

Dark Prints,

At 6½c, 8c, 10c and 12½c.

SHEETING MUSLINS,

4-4 at 10 and 12½c, 10-4 at 25 and 40c.

TABLE DAMASKS,

At 25c, 30c, 37½c, 50c and 75c.

Heavy Country Flannels,

At 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c and 45c.

Country Blankets,

Manufactured expressly for our sales, at very low prices.

New Ottoman Shawls,

At $2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50 and 5.00, all good bargains.

CASSIMERES

For Men's and Boys' wear, at 50c, 60, 75c, $1, $1.25, and $1.50.
Many Good Bargains.

WATERPROOFS,

At 75c, 87c, $1.00 and $1.25.

Wholesale buyers can find some very good "jobs" in our wholesale department.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,

173 and 174 Federal street, Allegheny.
And 36 Fifth avenue Pittsburgh.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

CARPETS.

OUR FALL STOCK OF

Axminster,
Moquette,
Wilton,
Velvet,
Solid Brussels,
Tapestry Brussels,
Ingrain and
Common

Carpets is the most complete ever offered in this market. Styles and prices cannot fail to give satisfaction.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,

23 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS.

FALL STOCK.

LOW PRICES.

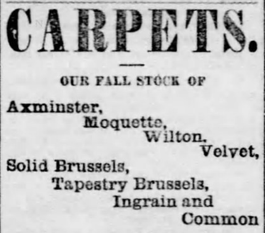
GOOD STYLES.

Mattings,
Oil Cloths,
Shades,
Stair Rods, &c.

Bovard, Rose & Co.,

21 Fifth Avenue

New Establishment.



Marbleized Slate Mantles,
FURNACES, RANGES, GRATES,

Having fitted up the above STORE for the manufacture and sale of FURNACES, RANGES, GRATES and MARBLEIZED MANTLES, I would respectfully call the attention of Architects, Builders, Parties, School Committees and the public in general, to our stock of goods, consisting of

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTLES,

which are six times as strong as marble, will not stain or discolor by gas, smoke, oil or acids.

I am now manufacturing and offer for sale the most desirable patterns and best finished Mantles ever offered in this market.

Old's Patent Star Range,

WITH REVOLVING OVENS,

The best in the market.

Old's Utility Fire Grate,

The most powerful heating grate in use, burning the gas and smoke, and saving from forty to fifty per cent. of fuel.

The Ruby and Diamond Furnace

which has a large amount of radiating surface, and of simplicity of construction, ease of management, economy in fuel and durability, will commend itself to all who will examine it. It will heat your building with one-third less coal than the common furnaces now in use. The BEST FURNACES for Coke, Bituminous and Anthracite Coal.

We solicit a liberal share of public patronage. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

JAMES OLD,
No. 128 Liberty street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

1 CAR LOAD "PEERLESS" POTATOES.
4 car loads prime Oats.
3 car loads prime Ear Corn (old).
4 car loads prime Shelled Corn.
2 cars Hay.
10,000 Heavy Striped Bags.
In store and to arrive. For sale by
HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.,
349 Liberty street, office up stairs.
Pittsburgh, October 1, 1873. oct

DRY GOODS.

WM. SEMPLE

NEW DRESS GOODS,
IN
FINE,
MEDIUM
LOW PRICES,
IMMENSE STOCK.
Remarkable Bargains,
Choice Dark Dress Goods,
12½c, 15c, 18½c, 25c.
Merinos and Serges,
Camel's Hair Goods,
Redingote Goods,
AT LOW PRICES.

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

No. 26 Fifth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, AND
172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,

Are now opening every day

New Dress Goods,

IN

Camel's Hair Fabrics,
Grey Pongees,
Grey Mohairs,
Grey Poplins,
Bronze Shades,

Of all kinds of

New Fall Fabrics.

New Satines,
New Cashmeres,
New Merinos,
New Poplins,
New Alpacas,
New Repps,
New Serges,
New Mohairs,
New Black Silks,
New Colored Silks,
New Mixed Goods,
New Suitings,

In every fabric at our usual

POPULAR PRICES.

Stock constantly replenished with all the novelties of the season.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,

173 and 174 Federal street, Allegheny.
And 36 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

AUCTION SALES.

MODERN CITY

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE,

AT AUCTION.

Residence of Charles A. Wood, Esq.,

Corner of PENN AND FOURTH STREETS on the premises, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25th,

AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.

The House is of pressed brick, contains 13 rooms, with Marble floor in Hall, and Marble Mantles in entire main building. Closets, Pantries, Storerooms, 4 Bath Rooms, Water Closets, &c., &c. Has Hot and Cold Water, Registers and Speaking Tubes pets throughout the entire building; is supplied with one of Reynold's Heaters, and is finished throughout with all modern improvements and in the best style, and is one of the most complete and elegant Residences in the city, and furnished with every convenience.

There is also on the premises an elegant Three-Story

Pressed Brick Stable

AND

CARRIAGE HOUSE,

With Coachman's Room, Wash Rooms, &c., complete in every detail.

TERMS—One fourth—cash, balance in one, two and three years, with interest, secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

JOHN J. SPEARMAN,
R. J. ANDERSON,
H. W. OLIVER, Jr.,
Trustees of J. T. and C. A. Wood.

OFFICIAL—ALLEGHENY.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Pa., Oct. 16, 1873.

NOTICE—THE ASSESSMENT FOR the Grading, Paving and Curbing of CHARTIERS STREET, from Faulkner alley to Western avenue, is now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until MONDAY, October 27th, 1873, when it will be placed in the hands of the City Controller to serve notices for the payment of the same.
oct17 CHAS. DAVIS, City Engineer.

INSURANCE!

ÆTNA,

OF HARTFORD.

Capital, $3,000,000.

Losses Paid in 54 Years, - $39,000,000 00
Losses Paid in Past 16 Months, 9,000,000 00

ASSETS, MARCH 1, 1873.

Cash in Hand and in Bank.....$ 867,783 86
Mortgage Bonds and Real Estate Securities.....1,435,655 00
Bank Stock.....1,327,650 00
United States, State and City Stock, and other Securities.....3,350,978 96
Total.....$6,980,067 46

LOSSES ADJUSTED AND PAID BY

S. S. Carrier, Agt.,

No. 59 Fourth Avenue.

oct16t4

BARR & MOSER,

ARCHITECTS

HAVE REMOVED to the GAZETTE building, Corner Sixth avenue and Smithfield Street.

OAT STRAW—100 BALES PRIME Oat Straw, for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD, 116 Water street.

DRY GOODS.

WM. SEMPLE

FALL SYLES.

MILLINERY GOODS

A complete stock at our usual bargains.

Hats and Bonnets,
Flowers and Plumes,
Pompons and Wings,
Ostrich Tips,
Trimmed Hats and Bonnets,
Notions, a full stock of choice Goods.

Fancy Goods,

In great variety. Departments newly supplied. Everything very cheap.

Gents' Goods,

Hosiery, Gloves, Ties, Collars, Shirts, White and Colored, Undershirts, Handkerchiefs, Braces, Suspenders, Drawers, Cardigans, &c., &c.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

Vests in high and low necks, long and short Sleeves in all sizes. Drawers all sizes.

RIBBONS, RIBBONS

Plain and Watered Sash Ribbon, Plain and Stripe Sash Ribbon, Neck Ribbons, new shades, Gros Grain Ribbon, new shades.

Laces and Embroideries,
Ruches and Ruching,
Velvet Belts,
Hair Goods.

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

DRY GOODS.

Millinery Goods, NEW
Hats, Bonnets, NEW
Flowers, Plumes, NEW
Pompons, Tips, NEW
Ruching, Belts, NEW
Fringes, Gimps, NEW
Hair Goods. NEW
Jewelry, Notions, NEW
Fancy Goods, NEW
Gents' Underwear, NEW
Ladies' Underwear, NEW
Gloves and Hosiery, NEW
Handkerchiefs, Laces, NEW
Extraordinary Bargains. NEW

200 Dozen and Upward
Linen Handkerchiefs,
At $2 50 per dozen, direct from Belfast, manufacturers' samples. NEW

Kid Gloves, $1.25.
An importation of two Buttons splendid quality and finish.

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

THE

FIERY FURNACE,

MANUFACTURED BY

Graff, Hugus & Co.,

ALSO,

MILES' IMPROVED

Star Range.

Improved Double-Oven

BOSTON RANGE,
VAN'S PATENT

PORTABLE RANGE

Parlor and Cook Stoves,

Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts, Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

206 and 208 Liberty Street

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS'

SAPOLIO

is a substitute for Soap for all Household purposes, except washing clothes.

SAPOLIO

for Cleaning your House will save the labor of one cleaner. Give it a trial.

SAPOLIO

for Windows is better than Whiting or Water. No removing curtains and carpets.

SAPOLIC

cleans Paint and Wood, in fact the entire house, better than Soap. No slopping. Saves labor. You can't afford to be without it.

SAPOLIO

for Scouring Knives is better and cleaner than Bath Brick. Will not scratch.

SAPOLIO

is better than Soap and Sand for polishing Tinware. Brightens without scratching.

SAPOLIO

Polishes Brass and Copper utensils better than Acid or Oil and rotten Stone.

SAPOLIO

for Washing Dishes and Glassware is invaluable. Cheaper than Soap.

SAPOLIO

removes Stains from Marble

FINANCIAL.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,
Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.

CAPITAL, $400,000.

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.

Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

A BRADLEY, President,
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President,
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.
je2-6

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.

CAPITAL, - - - $250,000.

Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Open on Saturday Evenings from 7 to 9.
ANDREW L. McFARLANE, President.
ROBT. A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.

DIRECTORS.

Andrew L. McFarlane,	W. B. Lupton,
Alex. Thompson,	J. F. Smith,
A. T. Dewhurst,	Jos. W. Harper,
Frank Kuhn,	W. H. Irwin,
Sam'l A. Long.	

JOHN G. MACONNELL, Solicitor.

FORSALE,
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
STREET IMPROVEMENT
Seven Per Cent.

Penn Ave. Bonds
AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

A. M. BARR,
143 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Foreign Exchange
Issued on all principal towns in Europe.
TICKETS ISSUED ON ALL
FIRST CLASS STEAMERS
From New York to Queenstown, Liverpool and return.
COLLECTIONS MADE
ON ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - - - $300,000
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, October 18, 1873.

The condition of the money market yesterday was about as follows. The most of our banks refused paper where the parties were considered sound, many of them insisting on a little being paid so that they could lend a helping hand to others, while some crowded their debtors and demanded that the notes should be paid. This was to outside parties who did not do business with the bank. The note was due, and the officers gave as a reason for it that they must take care of their friends, and they find it impossible to go outside. The rate of interest charged now is hard to get at, as outside parties who have money to loan are taking all they can get. We heard of instances where as high as two (2) per cent. a month was paid on short loans, and good collaterals given as security. The very best paper, paper that was placed sixty days ago at from nine to twelve per cent., was selling at from 18 to 20 per cent. discount, and glad to get the money at these figures. It depends entirely how a man is situated. These high figures are paid by good firms who prefer to do this, and retain their credit. Their resources are abundant by more than meet their demands, but the great trouble is they can't get their Western collections. The collections from the West, however, are better than they were a few days ago, but there is great room for improvement yet.

George B. Hill & Co. Bankers, No. 58 Fourth Avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Thurs'y.	Fri'y.	Sold.
Gold	108	108¾	
U. S. 6-20s—1881—coupons	104¾	105	
do 1862	105	105	
do 1864	103¾	103¾	
do 1865	103¾	103¾	
do 1865 new.	110	110	
do 1867.	111¾	111	
do 1868—coupons.	108	108	
10-40s	103	103	
5-20s—coupons	103¾	103¾	
New 6 per cents	107	106¾	

RAILWAYS.

New York Central	89¾	87	14,900
Erie	48¾	46¾	2,100
do pref.		1¾	
R. R. & P.	22	22	2,700
C. C. & I. C.	29¾	30¾	2,700
Pt. Paul	54¾	55	200
do. preferred	74	65¾	18,300
Michigan Southern	67	70	
Rock Island	92	92¾	4,800
North Western Common	40¾	41¾	5,800
do. preferred	61	62	4,700
Fort Wayne	89	91¾	4,900
Rock Island	93	93	1,100
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	83	87	7,100
Pacific Mail	30¾	31¾	23,400
Western Union Telegraph	81	16¾	25,000
Ohio & Mississippi	28¾	29¾	6,400
Union Pacific	19¾	20	6,400
Toledo & Wabash		41¾	45¾	10,200
Marion	110	110	
Chicago and Alton	97	97	
Adams Express	80	81¾	
American Express	50	51	
U. S. Express	53	53¾	
Wm. Fargo & Co. Express	58	59¾	
I. C.	93	93¾	
Spokane	99	99¾	
Quicksilver		23	
Canton		40	
Mariposa Union Express		13	
Hannible & St. Joseph		23¾	100
Do. preferred.		28	

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth Avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today: There is a much better feeling

	Fri'y	Sold.
Penna. Central	45¾	
Reading	50	
United Cos. of N. J.	114	
Oil Creek	26¾	
Allen'y Valley	35	
Philadelphia & Erie	16	
Pittsburgh 3s	92	
Central Transportation	42	

New York, October 17, 1873.

Money was irregular, being close and easy at intervals. Call loans ranged from ½ to 6 per cent., and finally closed at 7 per cent. to gold interest. Greenbacks ¼@¾ premium. Foreign exchange was firmer. Bankers advanced their rates to 106¼ for six ty days sterling, and 107¾ for sight. The demand was very limited, and actual business was at 106¼@¾ 107¾. Sight bills were firmer than long sterling. Customs receipts, $317,000. Gold has been firmer on less active business, the price ranged from 107¾ to 108¼, opening at the former and closing at the latter quotation. The rates paid for carrying were 6, 6, 7, 4, 3, and 7 per cent. gold, and for borrowing 1-32 to flat. The final rate was 1-32 per cent. for carrying. Clearings $47,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $133,000 coin. The government bonds but little market presented no new features. The course of prices was irregular, except in the case of 1881's, which were positively weak. State bonds were more active at improved prices. Railroad shares was irregular and with frequent changes, weakness being prominent at the close. The leading features were the same as yesterday, but in the general list there was an unusually large number of sales, and an active business was done in Wabash, Union Pacific, Northwest and Pacific Mail. The market closed weak, with prices in many instances down to the lowest of the day.

Governments.—U. S. Coupons 1881, 111¾; 5 20's of '62, 105; do '64, 105¾; do '65, 107; do '65, new 110¾; do '67, 111; do '68 111¾; new 5s, 106¾; 10 40s 105; currency 6s 109.

State Bonds.—Banker's bids 106¼; Missouri, 95; Tennessee, old, 70; do new, 70; Virginia new 25; do old, 35; North Carolina old, 20; do new 13.

Stocks.—Canton, 60; Western Union Telegraph Company, 56¾; Quicksilver, 23; Adams Express, 81½; Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, 62; American Express, 54½; United States Express, 54¼; Pacific Mail, 32¾; New York Central, 88¾; Erie, 46¾; do preferred, 65¾; Harlem, 109; do preferred, 115; Michigan Central, 70; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 91; Northwestern & Chicago, 41½; do preferred, 66; Rock Island, 91¾; New York Central, 91¾; St. Paul, 30½; do preferred, 55; Wabash, 42½; do preferred, offered, 70; Fort Wayne, 85; Terre Haute, 20; do preferred, 50; Ohio & Chicago & Alton, 85; do preferred, 90; Ohio & Mississippi, 26¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 70; Burlington & Quincy, 85; Lake Shore, 67¾; Panama, 22; Illinois Central, 92; Union Pacific 19¾; Central Pacific, 88; Union, 47; Hartford & Erie, 17¾; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 89¾.

LONDON, October 17—5 P. M.—Consols for money, 92¾@92⅝; 5 20s of '65, 89¾; do '67, 93¾; 10 30s, 91¾; new 5s, 91¾.

PARIS, October 17.—Rentes 57f 97½c.

COMMERCIAL.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, October 17, 1873.

Trade in general merchandise continues dull and the markets present but little that is really new or important; the demand for everything, in consequence, indirectly of the stringency in money matters, is very much restricted, and in regard to values, shrinkage still seems to be the order of the day.

APPLES—We have to report a continued dull market; and with receipts increasing and stocks accumulating, prices are weak although not quotably lower, ranging from $1.50@3 per brl. according to condition and quality.

BUTTER—There is a very fair demand for the better grades and prices are maintained; we continue to quote at 29@30 for prime to choice roll, and 26@28 for fair to prime solid packed.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is coming in more freely and prices are a shade lower, $2@2½ per lb.

CHESTNUTS—In fair supply and dull, such prices as we still maintained; we continue to quote at $5.50@6 per bushel.

CHEESE—There is a very good trade, and while the receipts seem to be increasing, prices are firm and well sustained; we continue to quote August make at 13¼@14, and September at 14¼ @15¾.

EGGS—In fair supply and generally reported dull, but prices do not undergone no change; we continue to quote at 22@23.

FLOUR—There is a fair local trade, and prices are firm but unchanged; we continue to quote at $7.25@7.50 for spring wheat, and $7.75@8 for red winters. Rye Flour, $5.25@5.50.

GRAIN—There is very little movement in Wheat, but little offering and not much call for it. Prices remain unchanged: $1.47@1.50 for red winter, and $1.55@1.60 for white. Corn is dull for white, Oats continue to come in sparingly, and as the supply is just barely equal to meet the demand, prices firm, ranging from 45@48 as to quality. Corn continues dull, caused by increased receipts, and as compared with this day week, prices are $@1 lower; shelled is quoted 40@41 on track, and 42@43 in elevator. Rye is quiet and unchanged, 85@90. The receipts of Barley continue liberal, but prices are no lower; No. 3 spring may be quoted at $1.28@1.30. No. 2, according to Thursday's dispatch, could not be sold for under $1.40@1.45.

GROCERIES—There is no improvement to note in the grocery trade, and while it is hoped that there will soon be a change for the better, the indications at this writing are not very favorable. Our latest advices from Baltimore report Coffee as being more active and the invoice firmer, but the New York market is still reported dull, and notwithstanding the latest Rio telegrams are favorable to sellers, prices, we mean in first hands, are weak and the demand very meagre. Sugar is also reported dull and weak, and the same is true of Syrups.

COFFEE—Choice Rio, 24½@25; good to prime 23½@23¾; fair, 22@22¾. Roasted one lb. packages 30c. to 32c.

SUGARS—Patent Cut Loaf 13¾c; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 11¾; Standard A, 11; B, 10¾; C, 10¼; Extra C, 10¼; Franklin Ex. C, 10¾; Other Yellow Sugars, 8@10.

SYRUPS—Extra White Drips, 80c; Sugar Drips, 69c; Amber, 65@70; lower grades, 40@50, as to quality.

RICE—Carolina Choice, 8¾; Patna, 8¾; Rangoon, 7¾@8.

MOLASSES—Choice New Orleans, 78@80c; Prime 73 to 75.

HONEY—Is selling at 32@35c per B.

HAY—Loose hay sold in Allegheny from country wagons at prices ranging from $24@28 ₩ ton, according to quality and condition. Baled is in fair demand, and sells at from $22@24. The supply, although not excessive, is still in excess of the demand.

POTATOES—The arrivals are steadily increasing, but with a continued good demand; prices are fully sustained, 65@75 ₩ bushel for fair to prime mixed, and 80@85 for prime Peach Blows. Sweets unchanged at $5.50@6.50 ₩ brl for choice, milder for prime to fancy.

POULTRY—Live chickens quoted by the coop at 50@70 c per pair, according to size.

PEAS—$1.75@2 ₩ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Extra Sugar Cured Hams, ₩ lb. 15, Ex. Sugar Cured Shoulders, 11; Sugar cured Breakfast Bacon, 13½c. Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, 16¾. Beef tongues, $7.50 ₩ dozen. Bacon Shoulders, per lb., 9c. Bacon Rib Sides, 10½c. Bacon Short Rib Sides 11c. Bacon Clear Rib Sides, 11½c. Mess Pork, old, $15 per brl. Refined Lard for summer use, in tres, 9¾. Do, half bbls, 10¼c. Do. bkts 10c. Do. in 5 lb. caddies, 12¼c. Do in 3 lb. 12¾. Do in 1 lb. pails 13½c. Leaf lard in 5 lb. pails. 13 Do in 5 lb. pails, 13¼. Lard Oil, Ex. Winter Strained, per gallon, 72.

ONIONS—$4@4.50 ₩ brl.

RAGS—Quoted at 3@3½c.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.60 ₩ brl. by the car load, and $1.85 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS—Flax Seed is scarce and higher; we now quote at $2 per bushel. No movement in Timothy or Timothy Seed.

TALLOW—Quoted at 7½@8c ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Highwines, $1.20@1.22 ₩ gallon.

PITTSBURGH IRON AND NAIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, October 17, 1873.

The orders for finished iron as had been expected, have slacked up somewhat, and the outlook is not as bright apparently, as it was last week; however, none of the mills have suspended operations as yet, although they are nearly all running single turn The past month stocks in the hands of jobbers are light, renders it almost certain that business will not dry up altogether, but the feeling is entertained by many of our manufacturers, that trade will not entirely recover from the panic much before the 1st of January. Prices are weaker, in sympathy with everything else, shrinkage is the order of the day, but without quotable change. We continue to quote actual selling rates at 3 and 4 to 3 and 5 tenths. The demand for nails has also fallen off somewhat but stocks are light and card rates are pretty generally adhered to. $4.50 with 12½c off for lots of 100 kegs and over, and two per cent discount for cash.

TERMS—Note or acceptance at sixty days, with exchange on New York, or discount of one per cent. for cash, if remitted within ten days from date of invoice. Remittances to be made in New York funds, United States Treasury Notes, or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less amount than fifty dollars.

FLAT BAR.			
1½ to 4 by ⅜ to 1 inch	3 5-10c	1¼ and 1⅜ by ⅜ to ¾ inch	4 5-10c
1¼ to 6 by ⅜ to 1 inch	4 2-10c	1¼ and 1⅜ by ⅜ to ¾ inch	4 5-10c
1⅛ to 6 by 1⅛ to 1½	4 2-10c	¾ and ⅞ by ⅜ to ¾	4 5-10c
ROUNDS AND SQUARES.			
1 to 1⅛ inch	4 5-10c	⅝ inch	4 6-10c
1 to 2¼ inch	4 1-10c	¾ inch	4 6-10c
2 to 3⅛ inch	4 2-10c	⅞ inch	4 7-10c
2 to 2⅝ inch	4 3-10c	½ inch	5 4-10c
⅝ to 1 inch	4 0c	5-16 inch	7 4-10c
1 to 1¼ inch	4 1-10c		
HORSE SHOE.			
All sizes	5 5-10c	Nail rod	7 7-10c
HEAVY BANDS.			
⅜ to 1½ by ¼ and 5-16	4 5-10c	⅜ to 1½ by ⅜ and ½	4 8-10c
1½ to 2½ by ¼ and 5-16	4 5-10c	⅜ to 1½ by ⅜ and ½	5 0c
LIGHT BANDS.			
2 to 6 by 3-16 to No. 16	4 8-10c	1 to 1¾ by 3-16 to No. 16	4 4-10c
1¼ to 2½ by 3-16 to No. 16	4 8-10c	⅜ to 1½ by 3-16 to No. 16	5 0c
HOOPS.			
2 to 2 inch	5 1-10c	1 inch	6 3-10c
⅞ to 2⅛ inch	5 1-10c	1 inch	6 3-10c
1⅞ to 2 inch	5 3-10c	1 inch	7 3-10c
1⅞ to 1⅜ inch	5 3-10c	1 inch	7 3-10c
1⅞ to 1⅜ inch	5 3-10c	1 inch	8 3-10c
OVAL IRON.			
⅜ to 1¼ inch	4 5-10c	½ inch	4 8-10c
⅜ to inch	4 6-10c	½ inch	5 4-10c
HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.			
⅜ to 1¼ inch	4 5-10c	½ inch	5 0 10c
⅜ to ¾ inch	4 5-10c	½ inch	5 4-10c
⅜ to 1¼ inch Light Ring Rod	5 3-10c	½ inch	5 8-10c
	5 8-10c	¾ inch	5 9-10c
TANK IRON.			
	Rolled.		Boiled.
3-16, ¼ and ⅝ inch	4 5-10c	Heads, flanging	5 5-10c
Bottoms	4 6-10c	Fire Box	5 5-10c
Heads, not flanging	4 5-10c	Flow rings	5 5-10c
SHEET IRON.			
	Rolled.	Charcoal.	Juniata.
No. 10 to 14	5 5-10c	7 5-10c	8 5-10c
No. 15 to 20	6 0c	7 5-10c	9 0c
No. 21 to 24	6 2-10c	7 7-10c	9 2-10c
No. 25 to 26	6 4-10c	7 9-10c	9 4-10c
No. 27	6 6-10c	8 1-10c	9 6-10c
All thicker than No. 16 inside 24 per cent extra.			
RAILROAD IRON—COUNTERSUNK AND PUNCHED.			Per lbs.
1¼ by ⅜, 7-16 and ½ inch			4 5-10c
1¼ by ⅝, and 5-16 inch			4 5-10c
1¼ by ¾ and 1¼ by ⅝ inch			4 5-10c
1¼ by ⅞ inch			4 5-10c

EXTRAS FOR CUTTING TO LENGTH.

Flat bars and skelps and squares	1-10c
Flat bars for tires	1-10c
Heavy bands	1-10c
Light bands and wagon box iron	2-10c
Hoops	5-10c

CUT NAILS, HEADS, SPIKES, ETC.

	Per keg.
10d to 6d nails, fence and brads	4 75
8d and 7d nails, fence and brads	4 75
6d and 5d nails, fence and brads	5 00
4d nails	5 25
3d nails	6 00
2d nails	6 50
CLINCH.	
Clinch nails	66 25
3 to 6 inch spikes	4 75
BARREL.	
¾ inch	8 25
⅞ inch	7 50
1 inch	7 00
1¼ inch	6 25
1½ inch	5 75
1¾ inch	5 50
2 inch	5 25

Also per keg off lots of 100 kegs and over.

New York Iron Market—Weekly Review.

NEW YORK, October 16.—The market for American iron is completely demoralized. Prices are decidedly lower, and many well informed dealers predict a further decline of 15 to 25 per cent. before bottom is touched. The demand from consumers is only of a hand to mouth character, for which is nearly every case they are compelled to pay prompt cash, and purchases are, therefore, of the smallest possible quantities necessary to fill most urgent orders. In the meantime the production is steadily going on, and stocks of all descriptions are accumulating. Most of the Hudson River furnaces either have on hand or have contracted for large amounts of ore, as usually the case just previous to closing of navigation, or otherwise have work laid out for them for the use of existing stats of affairs. We hear complaints in some cases of a failure to procure coal as agreed, and this also adds to the unsettled condition of business, and tends to cause holders to be extremely cautious in all their transactions. Jobbers are generally hard pushed for money, and we understand many have great difficulty in obtaining sufficient currency to pay their notes, preferring when they can get no cents have in many instances been compelled to ask for an extension of their paper. We quote, nominally, No. 1 at $48; No. 2 $42@43; Forge at $38@39. These are holders prices for cash lots, though it is probable large lots could be obtained at even lower figures.

Scotch Pig.—Quite large lots of Scotch Iron, mostly Glengarnock, amounting to say 15,000 or 20,000 tons, which had been purchased by a speculator, have been resold to original importers, and are offering on the market at a lower range than we have for cash, though without any material pressure to real ze. Holders are very cautious, and refuse absolutely to sell for time. We quote nominally: Gartsherrie at $46; Glenarnock at $44@42.50, and Eglinton at $40@ 41.

Bar.—The market continues very dull, though prices are without quotable change as yet.

Rails.—There is not anything doing in either Old or New Rails, and values uncertain and nominal. We quote about $32@35, gold, for New English, $37@38 currency for New American and $40@41 for old English—Iron Age.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, October 17, 1873.

The Crude market is still reported weak and the tendency is downward, although as compared with yesterday, prices are without quotable change; $1@1.05 per brl. at Parker, equal to about 2½c per gallon delivered here. Refined is also reported offish in sympathy with the raw material, and prices are receding; spot, delivered in Philadelphia, 16c November, 15½; December, 15½. There has been no inquiry for Pittsburgh delivery for some time past, at least we heard of no sales, in the absence of which we quote nominally at 12@13c. free on cars.

Oil barrels continue very scarce, that is for spot delivery, and the recent advance is maintained; city make may be fairly quoted at $2.45 @2.50.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

Isabella Furnace o	7	Lewis R & D m	2
J W Porter m	10	Caughey & Him	5
Reese G & Co m	3	Nimick & Co m	6
J Hunter m	4	Jacobus & N m	2
Total			30
CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.			
Isabella Furnace o	62	Lewis O & P o	1
Shoenberger Co o	23	Hussey W & Co o	2
W Clarke & Co o	2		
Total			97
PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.			
J Moorhead m	2	Caughey & Him	3
Total			5
PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.			
Loomis & C m			1

PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET. WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, October 17, 1873.

The pig iron trade, we regret to state, continues very dull and depressed, and while notes of an early change for the better are still entertained, the indications at this writing are not very bright. Consumers are still adhering rigidly to the hand-to-mouth policy, paying no more than they can possibly help; however, sellers seem to realize fully the situation, hence, the offerings are meagre, and, so far as we can learn, there is no effort being made to force sales. The receipts continue liberal, but very little of that now coming forward is to go on the market, as it was contracted for prior to the panic, and, consequently, is being placed on former contracts. It is reported that a large number of furnaces in the Shenango and Mahoning valleys will go out of blast within the next week or so, some have shut down already. Trade was bad enough, so far as the producing interest was concerned, before the financial troubles set in, as producers were unable to realize cost for their product, but now there is no demand, and even if there was,they would have to take notes in payment, under the present condition of affairs cannot be made available, as the banks are still refusing to discount. Prices are entirely nominal: Scotch mill irons are quotable at $35.4 mos; No. 1 foundry, $33@34; No. 2 foundry, $29@30; white and mottled, $26@28; charcoal irons, $4@2 50 for warm, and $2@2.50 for cold blast. Blooms, $92@110, according to quality.

Following sales were reported:

ANTHRACITE.	
10 tons No. 1 Foundry	$40 00 4 mos
10 tons Gray Forge	30 00 4 mos
50 tons Grey Forge	31 50 4 mos
70 tons Grey Forge	34 00 4 mos
40 tons White Cold Short	29 00 4 mos
20 tons No. 2 Foundry	35 00 4 mos
25 tons No. 2 Foundry	29 00 4 mos
BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.	
10 tons Open Grey	$35 00 4 mos
10 tons Mottled	30 00 4 mos
230 tons Gray Forge	32 00 4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge	31 00 4 mos
100 tons Mottled	29 00 4 mos
20 tons No. 1 Foundry	38 00 4 mos
20 tons No. 2 Foundry	30 00 4 mos
20 tons Gray Forge	34 00 4 mos
CHARCOAL.	
130 tons No. 1 Foundry	private
20 tons No. 1 Foundry	44 00 4 mos
20 tons No. 2 Foundry	44 00 4 mos
10 tons No. 1 Foundry extra	51 00 4 mos
10 tons No. 1 Foundry extra	52 00 4 mos
CONNELLSVILLE COKE.	
50 tons No. 1 Forge	$33 00 4 mos

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, October 17.—Cotton in good request at 18¾c. Flour in better demand; superfine western and State $6.2 @6.90; common to good $6.20@6.25; good to choice $6.30@7.60. Whisky active at 92½@93c. Wheat firmer; No. 3 spring $1.30@1.31; No. 2 $1.34@1.36; No. 2 Milwaukee $1.38@1.41; white western $1.75. Rye, Barley and Malt unchanged. Corn firmer; steamer, mixed western, 58@58¾c; sail 59¾@ 59½c. Oats a shade better; new mixed western at 50@52c; white 52@54c. Eggs dull at 20c. Coffee dull at 19¾@21c. Hay, hops and groceries dull and unchanged. Crude petroleum 8½ @8¾c; refined 16¾c. Turpentine lower at 41¾ @42c. Pork dull at $16. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Middles firmer. Lard firmer and steady at 8½c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, October 17.—Cotton quiet at 9¾@9¾d; sales 10,000 bales; American 8,270 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales. Breadstuffs dull. California white wheat average 12s 5d@12s 6½; red western spring 11s 2d@12s 5d; red winter 11s 9d@12s. Flour 25@28s. Corn 31s 6d. Cheese 66. Cumberland middles 38s; short rib middles 41s. Lard 41s 6d. Tallow 40s. Refined petroleum 14½d.

ANTWERP, October 17.—Refined petroleum 40½f.

BALTIMORE, October 17.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; red $1.30@1.45. Corn lower at 62c. Oats dull; mixed western at 48c; white, 49@50c. Rye steady. Provisions quiet. Pork, $17@17.37½. Bulk shoulders, 7¾c; clear rib sides, 8¾c. Bacon shoulders, 8¾c; clear rib sides, 9½@9¾c; clear sides, 9¾c. Hams, 13@15c. Lard firm at 8¼@8½c. Butter: Western firm at 25@30c. Coffee dull and unchanged. Whisky lower at 94½@96c.

CHICAGO, October 17.—Flour firm at $5.50@ 6. Wheat active; No. 1 $1.68@1.68½; No. 2 $1.65½; No. 3 $1. Corn dull at 37c. Oats active; No. 2 26¾c. Rye firm; No. 1 66@68c. Barley steady and in moderate demand; No. 2 $1.26. Pork dull at $15.12½@15.75. Lard steady at 7¾@8¾c. Bulk meats and bacon quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm at 90c.

TOLEDO, October 17.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat firmer; No. 2 white Wabash $1.50; amber Michigan $1.54¾; seller November $1.37. Corn a shade better; high mixed cash 44¾@45c; seller October 45; seller November 46c. Oats a shade better, No. 1 36c; No. 2 34¼@35c.

CINCINNATI, October 17.—Cotton quiet; 15¾c. Flour steady; $6.40@7.10. Wheat firm; $1.37@1.40. Corn quiet; 55c. Oats quiet; 37@45c. Rye and Barley quiet and unchanged. Pork quiet; $14.50. Lard dull; 7¾@8c. Bulk Meats dull; shoulders 7¾c; clear rib sides 7c; clear 8c. Whisky steady; 89c.

MILWAUKEE, October 17.—Flour dull at $5.90. Wheat; demand fair and market firm; No. 1 Milwaukee $1.12¾; No. 2 $1.09¾. Corn 1c off at 41c. Oats demand good at 34½c. Rye steady and in moderate demand; No. 1 66c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 2 $1.31.

CLEVELAND, October 17.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 1 red held at $1.41; No. 2 $1.31. Corn quiet at 38@39c. Oats steady at 43c for No. 1. Petroleum firm and unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, October 17.—Flour dull at $5@5.25. Wheat dull at $1.50@1.55. Rye steady $1.06c. Corn dull at 62@63c. Oats dull at 48@53c. Petroleum dull; crude 10½c; refined 16¾@16½c. Whisky held at 95c.

NASHVILLE, October 17.—Cotton dull at 13¾@14¼c. Corn at 65c. Flour, Wheat and provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm at $1.

LOUISVILLE, October 17.—Cotton weak at 15c. Flour and grain unchanged. Rye dull at 19@20c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky dull at 89@90c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., October 17.—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 46. Corn quiet but firm; at 60c. Barley quiet but firm; held at $1.59.

LIVE STOCK.

NEW YORK, October 17.—Beeves: fresh receipts 250, making 2,220 for four days, against 6,280 same time last week; the light receipts for the last four days enabled slaughterers to work off their large stocks, and while the demand has been extremely limited and trade very slow, good cattle are doing fully as well to-day as on Monday; no good or even fair Texans have been offered since Monday, and of 22 cars poor Tex as received on Wednesday 8 cars were sold at $2@2?? per head, and 14 cars remain unsold; very common to strictly prime native steers ranged at 8¼ to 12¾c; the sales include 7 cars Kentucky cattle, 7¼ cent, 10¾c; 4 cars 7¼ cent 11@12c. And 2 cars 6¾ cent 11c. Sheep and lambs: receipts 3,350, making 18,060 for four days, against 16,740 same time last week. Trade extremely dullat 5¼@7¾c for lambs and 4¼@6¾c for poor to ex-choice sheep. Inclose 1 car cooler fine wooled Ohio sheep 95 lbs 6¾c; 1 car State $9 lbs 5¾@6c; 1 car State lambs 60 lbs 6¾c; 1 car 72 lbs $7.30 per 100 lbs, and 1 car Canada 75 lbs $7.30 per 100 lbs. Swine: fresh car 2,303, making 22,909 for four days, against 17,460 same time last week; live hogs quoted at 4¾@5c, with 4¾c offered to day for fair Ohio; dressed hogs firmer; light weights ruled a fraction higher; closing quotations 5¾@ 6¼@7@7¼c for light pigs.

BUFFALO, October 17.—Cattle: receipts today 323 head; total for the week, 6,715; market bare of stock; not sufficient sales to make quotable prices; the feeling exhibits a decided improvement. Sheep and lambs: receipts 4 car loads, including reported arrivals, 200; total for the week, 12,800; the market closed steady at yesterday's prices; all stock unsold to be shipped east; sales 363 Canada lambs, 66@ 7¾ lbs, $6; 500 Ohio sheep, 79@78 lbs, $4.75; 600 Michigan sheep, 72@76 lbs, $4.12½. Hogs: receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 5 600 head, total for the week 33,800; market dull and dragging at a decline of 25c per cwt from yesterday; the yards are full of cattle; sales of 9 500 Illinois, Ohio and Michigan hogs, averaging 180 @270 lbs, at $4.12½@4.25, with a downward tendency.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, October 17.—The trade movement continues slow with both agents and jobbers. The market for cotton goods is quiet, but prices are steady and unchanged. Cotton flannels and grain bags and best makes of ticks are fairly active. Polka Spot and dark madder prints are in steady request. Foreign and domestic dress goods are selling fairly. Clothe, cassimeres and coatings rule quiet. Shawls are dull. Imported goods are very quiet in private hands.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R. 1 car lumber, Dunbar & Co; 2 do, Mellon Bros; 2 do barley, Muller & Co; 1 do shingles, Union Line; 1 do lumber, H P Barger; 10 do Arlo lime, McKee Bros; 1 do lumber, A & D H Chambers; 10 pkgs wood in shape, J W Morrison; 10 cases bottles, S E Sellers & Co; 12 brls sorghum, H Riddle Son & Co; 2 crates wood in shape, T C Rigger; 10 cases tobacco, 4 do cigars, T H Hunt & Co; 10 cases, Johnson & Co; 10 brls peas, E Moye & Co; 3 trks waware, Morganstern & Co; 12 brls apples, E Fox & Co; 10 do, Palmer Ls Co; 20 do potatoes, J Hastings; 10 bags oat meal, J Pontefield; 10 do, Danley Bros; 8 brls hominy, B H Voshburg; 15 kegs oat meal, H F Bergmann; 15 brls spring, Schenfisch & Bi; 21 brls oat meal, R W Jenkinson & Bro; 5 do sugar chains, Orliels & Co; 2 bxs cigars, S M Hall & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R R.—20 pkgs hard, R Owens; 15 brls spirits, Rodelheim & A; 3 bxs hams, W H Hays & Son; 10 brls hay, L G Graff & Co; 2 do, M Mack; 1 do H Rea Jr; 25 brls spirits Casey & F; 25 do, Munhall & Co; 50 do bbls whiskey, Little & A; 1 do leather, D M F Herron; 4 do flour, owners; 1 car hay, W G Miller; 1 do, H J McCracken; 100 brls flour, P H Seghmyer; 25 do flour, Bricker & Son; 10 do whiskey

HOME NEWS.

The Weekly Gazette.

This morning, as usual, the WEEKLY GAZETTE can be obtained at our counting room, in wrappers ready for mailing. It is just the paper to send to absent friends, containing, as it does, a complete summary of the news of the week, including the latest telegrams from all parts of the world and the returns from the elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa, Indiana, California and West Virginia. Call or send for a copy.

Crushed Under an Embankment.

A laborer was crushed beneath an embankment on Washington avenue, Allegheny, near Hilldale Cemetery, yesterday afternoon. He being at work cutting a grade at the time. He was dug out by his companions, but found to be cut and bruised and seriously injured internally. He is at the Homeopathic Hospital.

Teachers Together.

The Seventeenth annual session of the Pittsburgh Teacher's Institute commenced last night in the Washington School Hall on Fortieth street. Messrs. H. O. Gibbons, James L. Harrison, Wm. B. Ford and T. Jeff. Duncan, declared the question "Is Legislative Enactment compelling attendance at schools desirable." An address was also delivered by Dr. James Prestley. The Institute will continue in session to-day.

Wants His Share.

Gustave Kline says that he and H. Levy have been partners in the ladies' underwear line on Logan street for the past nine months,—Levy furnishing the capital and Kline the practical knowledge of the business; but that a few days ago Levy summarily dissolved the partnership, and would not give him (Kline) his share or let him look at the books. The District Court has been appealed to.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—The play of "Oh Hand!" will be withdrawn after to night. Mr. Thompson will appear in positively but two more performances of his favorite drama at this house, this afternoon at the matinee and this evening.

LIBRARY HALL.—The Vokes family, whose very elegant and excellent entertainments have proved a grand success during the past week, bring their engagement to a close this evening. They will appear at the matinee in "Belles of the Kitchen" and this evening they give positively their last performance in this city.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—There is fun provided here for the little folks this afternoon, when the Misses Hall and Bartholomew company appear at the matinee in their excellent pantomime "Flick and Flock." They close their engagement this evening.

A COWARDLY RUFFIAN.

A Boy Stabbed on Eleventh Street by a Man—Affray Last Evening.

Last evening officer David Stewart arrested a man named Thomas Johnson who had stabbed a boy named Frank Gantz, residing corner of Thirteenth Street and Mulberry Alley. The lad in company with three others, was plaguing the man, who was intoxicated, as he was going up Eleventh Street. He seemed to relish the fun, but suddenly he turned around and plunged a knife into the stomach of Gantz, the blood spurting out in a perfect stream over the assailant's arm and hand. He was about to cut the boy a second time, when Officer Stewart grabbed him, and took him to the station house. The boy is very badly injured. His wound was taken to his home, where his wounds were dressed. Johnson, after doing the cutting, quietly folded his knife and put it in his pocket. At the lockup it was taken from him. It is a pocket knife, with a heavy four inch blade. Johnson is a bull-dog looking man. He will have a hearing this morning.

THE COUETS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court.

[Full Bench, Chief Justice Read Presiding.]

Commonwealth *ex rel.* J. Monroe Kreiter vs. Hon. Harrison Allen, Auditor General of the State, rule for a mandamus. Answer to the Auditor General filed; (see elsewhere.)

McKee vs. Trimble, executors, argued by Duff for plaintiff in error, and by Barton, contra.

McMakin vs. Griffith, D. C., argued by A. Blakely for plaintiff in error, and by Kirker, contra.

EDGEWOOD RAILROAD CO.

Edgewood Railroad Company's appeal, argued by Dalzell, Woods and Acheson for appellant and by Scheyer, Duncan and Hampton, contra. This case heretofore has been reported in full.

District Court.

[Judge Hampton.]

On Monday, trial list No. 6 will be taken up in this Court.

This morning Judge Hampton will fix the week's list, a fact to which the special attention of attorneys is called.

Criminal Court.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.

James Scott	Patrick Rafferty
R. Jacobs	Catharine Gallagher
Patrick Gilroy	Edward Johnston
John Wick	Maggie Martin
William Spendowar	S. Chesterer al.
Cornelius Gallagher	Malinda May
F. M. McNary	Frederick Johnson
Joseph Christian	Wm. Chambers

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

A Series of Interesting Meetings to be Held in Pittsburgh—Distinguished Foreigners at Library Hall To-morrow Night—Rev. Narayan Sheshadral D. Arrive this Afternoon—His Sabbath Sermons To-morrow.

It will be a very interesting day in Pittsburgh, owing to the fact that one of the distinguished foreign representatives to the Evangelical Alliance, lately in session in New York, will deliver an address here. A quiet little meeting of a dozen or so of ministers was held yesterday afternoon at the residence of Rev. S. F. Scovel, on Federal street, Allegheny city, to prepare a programme for a series of meetings to be held here. Below is given the result of their labors. Rev. Narayan Sheshadral will arrive in the city this afternoon, and on Tuesday Rev. T. Y. Killen, of Belfast, Ireland, Dr. John Brown, representing the Russian branch of the Evangelical Alliance, Rev. F. Fiedner, of Spain, and Professor Wisseo, of Germany, are expected to reach the city. The interest to morrow will center mainly in Rev. Sheshadral, of whom the newspapers have spoken so much lately in connection with the Evangelical Alliance. He appears in Hindoo costume. He wears his turban all the time except when engaged in prayer, when he reverently lays it aside. He is very gentlemanly in his intercourse with others and in all he says or does gives unmistakable evidence of a well balanced judgment, of thorough acquaintance with the scriptures and of undisputed piety. His use of the English language is excellent, and his style of speaking is easy to himself and agreeable to his hearers. By birth he was a high caste Brahmin, and for many years had received divine worship as an incarnation of the deity. The monstrous fables of the sacred Hindoo books in regard to the origin of some of their gods, led him to doubt their truthfulness, and at length the preaching of the missionaries of the Free church of Scotland and the reading of the Bible, accompanied by the power of the Holy Ghost led him to receive the Gospel. He was baptized by Rev. Robert Nesbitt in 1843, and in 1854 was ordained a minister of the Gospel. He has gathered, during his ministry of nearly twenty years, a congregation of two hundred and forty communicants, while his labors have extended to many parts of India. The Nizam Government, one of the provinces of India yet under heathen control, lately gave him one thousand acres of land for a colony of converted Hindoos. He is one of the most successful agents of the Free Church of Scotland, and his addresses before the Conference in New York attracted much attention. While in Scotland collecting money to aid in establishing the colony referred to he was induced by Mr. George H. Stuart to come to the meeting of the Alliance, and also to visit some of the churches in the country. When he arrives in the city this afternoon he will deliver an address before the Presbyterian Synod of Pittsburgh, at the First Presbyterian Church, East Liberty, Rev. John Gillespie, pastor.

The programme of the meetings for Sunday is as follows: At half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon, Rev. Sheshadral will preach at Dr. Swift's church, on Arch street, below Ohio, Allegheny City. In the afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, at the First Presbyterian Church, on Wood street, this city, he will deliver an address on "Woman's Work In India," with a speech to the children. Sabbath Schools are invited to attend in a body. The most interesting meeting of all, though, will be the one in the evening at Library hall, under the auspices of the Pittsburgh branch of the Evangelical Alliance. Hon. Felix R. Brunot will preside and will give an account of the conferences in New York, as will also Rev. J. H. Crum of the Plymouth Congregational church. An address will also be delivered by Rev. Mr. Woodside, a missionary of Hugh Woodside, Esq., of this city. He has been twenty-five years a Missionary in India, and was also a delegate to the late conference. The meeting will be concluded with a talk from Narayan Sheshadral about the work that is being done for Christianity among the heathen of India. It is anticipated that services will not be held in all the city churches, and it is thought the result of that will be an overflow at Library Hall, as the interest felt in this city in Rev. Sheshadral is undoubtedly very great, and he will draw immense crowds. Such a contingency however has been provided for, and a concurrent meeting will be held on Sunday evening at the same time at Christ M. E. Church, at the corner of Penn and Eighth Streets, at which Revs. Sheshadral and Woodside will also speak, so that those who may be unable to get in Library Hall can go to the latter place. Both of these meetings will commence at seven and a half o'clock. Dr. D. Parsking and others who attended the Conference will also speak at Christ M. E. Church and give reports of the Alliance.

The above will conclude Sunday's work. On Monday Rev. Sheshadral leaves for Chicago. On Tuesday evening the meetings will be held under the auspices of the Pittsburgh branch of the Evangelical Alliance. One at the Third Presbyterian Church on Sixth street, this city, and the other at the First U. P. Church on Union avenue, Allegheny. Those announced to speak at the former place are Rev. Killen, of Ireland, Dr. Brown, of Russia, Pastor Filedman, of Spain, Prof. Spiess, of Germany, and Revs. Noble and Squiers. The foreign representatives will also deliver addresses at the latter place, and Drs. Jacobus and Swift. On Wednesday evening a German meeting will be held, at which Pastor Filedner and Prof. Spiess will speak in German. The details concerning this meeting will be published hereafter.

Ministers are requested to announce from their pulpits the meetings on Tuesday evening. On Sunday morning Revs. Noble and Scovel will both preach on "The Evangelical Alliance."

Allegheny County Election Returns.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT AND STATE TREASURER.

DISTRICTS.	Gov'or Sup'me. 1872. Judge. HARTRANFT, R.	GORDON, D.	Judge. LUDLOW, D.	State Treas. MACKEY, R.	BUTCHINSON, D.
PITTSBURGH.					
1st ward	373	357	188	175	301 64
2d ward	411	366	210	141	234 119
3d ward	257	186	154	84	171 97
4th ward	396	291	189	115	178 121
5th ward	152	496	79	434	415 78
6th ward	443	383	241	160	283 44
7th ward	520	286	346	105	405 32
8th ward	585	240	323	89	406 94
9th ward	324	366	150	237	185 287
10th ward	144	310	94	205	116 150
11th ward	337	305	191	86	339
12th ward, 1st pr	305	238	00	00	00 00
12th ward, 2d pr	281	221	98	145	100 146
13th ward, 1st pr	304	160	158	10	14 19
13th ward, 2d pr	70	38	28	17	24 23
14th ward	510	320	291	162	519 47
15th ward	250	294	149	155	130 176
16th ward, 1st pr	130	141	42	82	46 78
16th ward, 2d pr	202	95	82	82	75 86
17th ward, 1st pr	578	419	147	184	133 146
17th ward, 2d pr			108	58	158 147
18th ward	72	65	37	27	43 81
19th ward	323	152	165	58	127 89
20th ward	281	161	114	46	78 72
21st ward, 1st pr	374	142	173	98	193 133
21st ward, 2d pr	14	191	13	8	11 2
22d ward, 2d pr	169	49	19	3	15 6
23d ward	192	137	108	70	106 67
24th ward	208	157	135	93	176 62
25th ward	374	228	217	159	196 175
26th ward	600	333	274	214	257 218
27th ward	158	218	00	00	00 00
28th ward	380	262	198	265	251 208
29th ward	347	195	167	108	170 98
30th ward	267	193	145	99	153 93
31st ward	101	50	56	23	56 29
32d ward	260	97	118	43	46 60
33d ward	74	97	24	69	28 70
34th ward	93	187	00	00	00 00
35th ward	137	65	63	35	59 37
36th ward	200	148	86	73	99 67
ALLEGHENY.					
1st ward	609	307	227	165	180 217
2d ward	1004	498	402	161	8 8 253
3d ward, 1st pr	257	279	164	100	227 107
3d ward, 2d pr	349	349	23	346	183 187
4th ward, 1st pr	610	420	258	189	231 224
4th ward, 2d pr	238	231	54	130	80 101
5th ward	570	258	254	118	204 160
6th ward	1040	467	372	194	218 353
7th ward	333	373	110	228	134 206
8th ward	208	161	60	78	79 62
9th ward	131	147	47	83	31 104
10th ward			29	8	29 9
North End					
11th ward			66	11	60 19
BOROUGHS.					
West Elizabeth	73	44	63	14	20 63
Elizabeth	125	41	53	33	41 44
Mansfield	105	20	58	13	53 22
Verona	48	15	40	7	43 7
Elizabeth	181	80	67	38	62 56
Chartiers	75	32	47	14	52 28
Collins Avenue	74	14	33	21	30 18
Braddocks	150	105	75	38	82 37
Crescent	21	41	00	00	00 00
Etna	199	62	101	30	97 39
Sewickley	191	60	125	60	21 161
Sharpsburg	214	215	111	141	149 107
McKeesport, 1st ward	336	177	83	83	73 78
McKeesport, 2d ward			95	36	95 44
McKeesport, 3d ward			38	33	42 35
TOWNSHIPS.					
Baldwin, 1st pr	90	73	88	19	57 59
Baldwin, 2d pr	185	53	125	10	78 65
Chartiers	227	135	88	54	74 67
Elizabeth, 1st pr	114	72	36	22	8 56
Elizabeth, 2d pr	77	24	42	23	30 39
Elizabeth, 3d pr	76	23	26	20	20 20
Elizabeth, 4th pr	120	28	65	6	65 16
East Deer	154	62	79	21	74 27
Findley	104	148	82	89	80 90
Fawn	92	21	41	11	41 6
Franklin	65	57	32	31	30 31
Forward	145	60	39	29	49 53
Hampton	95	52	47	37	47 00
Harrison	177	102	80	74	62 97
Indiana, 1st pr	159	78	71	29	72 28
Indiana, 2d pr	122	67	66	39	51 25
Jefferson	235	146	165	42	64 147
Kilbuck, 1st pr	74	35	58	18	39 46
Kilbuck, 2d pr	99	58	49	15	26 49
Leet	82	26	46	14	17 40
Lower St. Clair	148	165	25	90	34 91
Lincoln	127	54	81	17	48 43
Marshall	48	69	20	28	20 24
Mifflin	312	306	270	97	51 316
Moon	123	106	00	00	00 00
McCandless	85	80	31	41	31 41
North Versailles	149	159	48	32	53 48
North Fayette	138	90	67	31	55 58
Neville	35	14	21	2	6 20
Ohio	72	44	41	10	40 20
Patterson, 1st pr	155	68	68	11	33 21
Patton, 2d pr	60	00	58	26	57 30
Plum	130	103	72	43	68 56
Penn	261	66	124	37	101 57
Pine	63	49	46	34	46 34
Ross, 1st pr	81	28	42	13	41 14
Ross, 2d pr	66	99	29	52	31 59
Robinson, 1st pr	37	20	32	12	15 30
Robinson, 2d pr	98	67	58	23	50 27
Reserve	85	81	39	29	41 28
Richland	73	45	31	33	40 34
South Versailles, 1st pr	58	51			
South Versailles, 2d pr	43	24	21	8	17 12
South Versailles, 3d pr	61	56	51	13	13 55
Stowe	46	49	31	30	30 40
South Fayette	163	56	00	00	00 69
Sewickley	36	18	00	00	00 00
Snowden	140	70	84	18	84 18
Shaler, 1st pr	148	25	22	15	15 21
Scott, 1st pr	36	16			
Scott, 2d pr	73	52			
Shaler, 2d pr	57	43	23	23	21 25
Upper St. Clair	82	61	47	26	50 25
Union	194	47	111	23	97 40
Upper Burrell	161	69	72	29	38 84
West Deer	168	42	89	8	87 10
Wilkins, 1st pr	371	85	152	26	141 82

PRESIDENT JUDGE—ASSOCIATE JUDGE COURT—STATE SENATE.

DISTRICTS.	PRES'T JUDGE. THOMAS H. EWING, R.	ASS'TE JUDGE. THOMAS G. LASHER, D.	ASS'TE JUDGE. J. W. F. WHITE, R.	ASS'TE JUDGE. J. H. BAILEY, D.	STATE SENATE. GEO. H. ANDERSON, R.	STATE SENATE. JAMES HAUSLBURT, D.	STATE SENATE. JOHN M. DAVIS, I. L.	STATE SENATE. JAS. McCLURDEN, P.
PITTSBURGH.								
1st ward	225	140	196	141	192	161	0	16
2d ward	235	109	222	117	236	104	3	8
3d ward	191	49	188	49	179	48	3	8
4th ward	185	124	165	144	186	94	2	27
5th ward	63	441	93	433	74	404	0	0
6th ward	349	92	350	91	351	89	0	7
7th ward	342	114	311	114	345	47	1	31
8th ward	253	158	255	254	245	140	11	2
9th ward	171	217	171	214	168	213	2	6
10th ward	96	204	96	204	90	202	1	4
11th ward	291	92	291	92	306	66	0	7
12th ward, 1 p	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000
12th ward, 24 p	110	135	109	133	109	125	0	16
13th ward, 1p	157	14	152	17	152	15	0	13
13th ward, 2p	29	16	27	17	93	70	0	5
14th ward	396	165	416	141	410	142	1	16
15th ward	111	171	149	163	152	158	0	21
16th ward, 1 p	54	72	52	74	93	70	0	6
16th ward 2p	84	83	84	83	29	93	0	5
17th ward, 1p	151	133	145	128	149	113	0	9
17th ward, 2p	93	160	92	161	112	141	0	2
18th ward	47	37	37	37	40	25	1	8
19th ward	122	119	149	86	162	50	3	25
20th ward	110	58	110	58	108	37	1	19
21st ward, 1st p	189	96	195	85	193	65	8	14
21st ward, 2d p	11	2	11	2	11	0	0	2
22d ward, 1st p	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000
22d ward 2d p	16	7	17	8	23	4	0	0
23d ward	109	71	106	71	105	69	0	1
24th ward	150	82	151	81	153	69	12	6
25th ward	189	153	184	190	157	169	25	14
26th ward	266	191	265	216	238	230	19	3
27th ward	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000
28th ward	263	200	260	204	141	320	6	2
29th ward	178	96	180	96	183	93	2	3
30th ward	146	98	146	97	141	85	7	5
31st ward	59	26	59	26	52	33	2	0
32d ward	98	72	91	76	94	27	1	47
33d ward	26	71	24	73	26	61	0	2
34th ward	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000
35th ward	41	42	41	42	38	34	0	6
36th ward	100	66	98	65	58	69	2	33
37th ward	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000
ALLEGHENY.								
1st ward	279	142	272	147	166	99	2	51
2d ward	396	256	396	256	396	256	7	147
3d ward 1st p	278	164	279	146	252	79	1	88
3d ward, 2d p	365	43	298	62	215	148	1	0
4th ward 1st p	253	158	255	254	245	140	1	74
4th ward, 2d p	126	57	116	67	100	89	1	2
5th ward	244	42	245	43	58	34	0	6
6th ward	237	232	225	231	245	137	8	87
7th ward	257	83	252	83	145	194	7	0
8th ward	94	45	93	46	76	61	0	0
9th ward	36	99	36	98	29	85	48	8
10th ward	28	11	28	12	28	6	0	0
11th ward	60	27	57	27	60	12	5	12
BOROUGHS.								
Sewickley	120	69	172	12	121	44	1	22
Sharpsburg	109	149	110	149	105	122	5	13
West Elizabeth	21	61	21	61	21	61	10	48
Turtle Creek	59	39	49	39	41	9	3	37
Verona	39	24	40	24	43	1	11	14
Mansfield	62	15	60	17	52	11	1	14
McKeesport, 1st w'd	91	80	89	82	84	75	1	7
McKeesport, 2d w'd	96	38	1	3	97	38	3	4
McKeesport, 3d w'd	41	33	40	41	40	33	0	10
Carnegie	49	8	3	29	44	10	10	36
West Elizabeth	22	11	44	4	67	11	4	
Wilkinsburg	140	19	2	17	109	10	12	
Braddocks	120	45	24	118	45	24		
Bellevue	41	1	12	15	51	1	17	
TOWNSHIPS.								
Baldwin, 1st pr	54	19	44		98	19		
Baldwin, 2d pr	111	48	12	124	11	12		
Chartiers	53	1	87	6	99	37	7	
Crescent	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	
East Deer	82	12	4	5	83	19	7	
Elizabeth, 1st pr	4	19	22	38	26	18	38	
Elizabeth, 2d pr	19	22	21	10	22	21	10	
Elizabeth, 3d pr	29	20		49				
Elizabeth, 4th pr	58	10	2	17	60	10	17	
Fawn	43	2		3	79	5	4	
Finley	75	54	4	75	54	4		
Forward	36	25	5	17	49	29	15	
Franklin	31	31			31	29		
Hampton	47	37			47	37		
Harrison	68	51	37	13	104	52	13	
Indiana, 1st pr	68	30		2	71	28	1	
Indiana, 2d pr	82	17	5	6	82	17	5	
Jefferson	68	44	97	14	165	44	14	
Kilbuck, 1st pr	55	12		27	52	12	27	
Kilbuck, 2d pr	46	18		13	45	18	13	
Leet	45	12		4	46	9	6	
Lincoln	54	44	31	8	54	8	32	
Lower St. Clair	45	79	51	3	96	79	3	
Marshall	21	25			21	25		
McCandless	31	51			31	51		
McMillin	66	26	220	6	275	95	6	
Moon	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	
Neville	25	1		1	26	1		
North Fayette	57	30	1	25	58	30	25	
North Versailles	48	24	77	1	113	36	3	
Ohio	41	11			43	10	5	
Patton, 1st pr	41	11	4	10	43	12	11	
Patton, 2d pr	60	22	1	4	55	25	4	
Penn	91	24	17	18	158	24	13	
Pine	46	23		1	46	23		
Plum	53	43	10	17	63	43	17	
Reserve	61	8			60	9	2	
Richland	22	31		17	20	32	14	
Robinson, 1st pr	53	22	1	8	53	23	8	
Robinson, 2d pr	43	12			42	13		
Ross, 1st pr	3	50		2	39	50	2	
Ross, 2d pr	19	12	1	1	19	12	1	
Shaler, 1st pr	30	21		11	30	21	9	
Shaler, 2d pr	70	15		16	71	14	10	
Snowden	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	
Stowe	31	30	1		32	30		
S. Versailles, 1st pr	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	
S. Versailles, 2d pr	19	9			20	9		
S. Versailles, 3d pr	18	15	33		50	18		
Union	98	19	17	11	116	18	9	
Upper St. Clair	42	23		11	42	23	11	
West Deer	81	9		9	82	9	9	
Wilkins, 1st pr	143	25	3	25	145	26	24	
Wilkins, 2d pr	44	28	48	6	95	25	6	

PROTHONOTARY AND COUNTY TREASURER.

DISTRICTS.	PROTHONOTARY. R. F. KENNEDY, R.	PROTHONOTARY. FRANCIS A. KLEIN, D.	COUNTY TREAS'R. JAMES HOBARISON, I. L.	COUNTY TREAS'R. ANDREW MCGREW, R.	COUNTY TREAS'R. SAMUEL KILDOOR, R.	COUNTY TREAS'R. JOSEPH H. LEWIS, D.	COUNTY TREAS'R. W. W. GRIER, P.
PITTSBURGH.							
1st ward	202	146	5	15	226	120	15
2d ward	238	101	2	9	243	100	10
3d ward	199	27	1	7	201	31	6
4th ward	184	94	1	29	185	93	29
5th ward	127		336		81	400	
6th ward	360	81	1	7	363	71	7
7th ward	342	80	1	23	351	71	28
8th ward	368	86	1	11	380	39	6
9th ward	173	213			176	211	
10th ward	2	160	196	1	97	200	2
11th ward	320	51		5	305	65	7
12th ward, 1st pr	000	000	000	000	000	000	000
12th ward, 2d pr	114	126		17	113	126	17
13th ward, 1st pr	163	5		4	154	4	10
13th ward, 2d pr	29	17		4	30	16	5
14th ward	413	126		17	422	126	17
15th ward	151	158		23	154	145	19
16th ward, 1st pr	55	71		4	54	71	4
16th ward, 2d pr	72	92		9	70	71	7
17th ward, 1st pr	163	116		10	160	116	10
17th ward, 2d pr	105	144	2	9	108	142	8
18th ward	41	24		3	41	24	3
19th ward	160	50	2	25	161	50	27
20th ward	119	30	1	15	116	31	16
21st ward, 1st pr	195	61	8	15	206	61	16
21st ward, 2d pr	11	2		2	13		
22d ward, 1st pr	000	000	000	000	000	000	000
22d ward, 2d pr	20	7	1		17	6	1
23d ward	108	68	2		107	67	2
24th ward	144	70	11	5	157	69	5
25th ward	179	134	48	15	233	127	15
26th ward	266	176	38	4	298	140	4
27th ward	000	000	000	000	000	000	000
28th ward	277	171	9	5	268	193	3
29th ward	185	80	4	3	186	86	5
30th ward	146	82	16	5	157	82	2
31st ward	59	25	2	1	60	25	5
32d ward	48	91	21	1	41	96	20
33d ward	26	59	9	2	35	60	2
34th ward	000	000	000	000	000	000	000
35th ward	59	34	6	6	65	34	6
36th ward	57	27	48	36	101	28	38
ALLEGHENY.							
1st ward	264	86	2	48	266	92	51
2d ward	374	127	7	140	383	127	142
3d ward, 1st pr	252	80	1	89	250	79	91
3d ward, 2d pr	265	101	1	1	223	138	1
4th ward, 1st pr	251	141	1	82	256	140	75
4th ward, 2d pr	118	85	2	1	120	85	2
5th ward	253	87	4	56	254	88	59
6th ward	244	137	8	89	255	139	89
7th ward	148	192	6		153	194	
8th ward	77	60			77	59	00
9th ward	81	43	47	8	80	43	8
10th ward	30	6		6	30	7	6
11th ward	62	10	5	12	67	10	12
BOROUGHS.							
Braddocks	86	20	2	12	83	20	16
Bellevue	31	5	2	8	34	4	11
Chartiers	53	18	8	6	60	18	12
Elizabeth	54	36	1	75	57	36	72
Etna	93	39	2	10	103	28	12
Mansfield	52	11	1	14	50	11	17
McKeesport, 1st w'd	76	37	1	3	76	37	3
McKeesport, 2d w'd	96	38	1	3	97	38	3
McKeesport, 3d w'd	41	33		9	41	33	9
Turtle Creek	49	8	3	29	44